REGISTERED No. 1–1875.

285

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,306.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. KHUNDALLA 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wilks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Colombo	2
„ Rutnagherry (Kalbadevee Bay)	24	„ Galle	3
„ Carwar	25	„ Negapatam	6
„ Mangalore	26	„ Madras	8
„ Cannanore	27	„ Coconada	10
„ Tellicherry	27	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Calicut	28	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Beypore	28	„ Calingapatam	12
„ Cochin	29	„ Gopalpore	12
„ Alleppey	29	„ False Point	13
„ Tuticorin ......Oct.	1	Arrives CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves BUSREH	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Muscat ......Oct.	1	„ Fao	13
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bushire	15
„ Linga	5	„ Linga	20
„ Baharein	6	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Bushire	7	„ Jask	23
„ Fao	9	„ Gwader	25
„ Mahomerah	9	„ Kurrachee	29
Arrive Busreh	10	„ BOMBAY...Nov.	1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE. CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th September 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Verawal, Pore Bunder and C. Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

		Tons.	H.P.	
Cargo	Steamer ARETUSA,	2,500,	1 ,	about 5th Oct. 1875.
Do.	do. CALIPSO,	2,000,	220,	about 5th Nov. 1875.

The ARETUSA has no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

4, Bombay Green, 10th September 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 6th OCTOBER.

THE TRINACRIA will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, 6th October, carrying a Surgeon and Stewardess. This Steamer has a large and well ventilated Saloon, and is fitted with every convenience, having Superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th September 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	24th—Southampton.
				Oct.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	4th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	400	11th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2422	400	18th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th September 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 5th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. KHIVA, (2,609 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perrins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow. Saturday.	Liverpool. Saturday.	Bombay Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	......	......	6th Oct.
EUROPA	2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2290	503	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular fortnightly sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following, viz. :—

Nicely gilted rich Bohemian glassware consisting of fancy, liquor powder, toilet, and water sets, inkstands, black ink in quarts and pints, few dozen carriage whips, ladies' belts, &c., &c.

Pink and gold and green and gold superior tea sets and spare tea and coffee cups and saucers, egg cups, butter and sugar pots, milk and cream jugs, tea pots, and muffin dishes, &c., &c.

1 case of kerosine oil hare can hand and wall lamps.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, jacconets, dhoties, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their room, Military Square, Fort.

3 bales woollen Cloth, 30 boxes best J. Smith & Co.'s Port Wine, 5 cases Mustard, 2 casks Chimneys, 300 colour Paper, 1 case Colour, a few lots of wearing Apparels, belonging to a deceased Gentleman.

On account and at the risk of Mowjee Latha :—

90 moras Sandalwood Tachha.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished Household Furniture, plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first class English built Open Carriage by "Robert Ness," a Stylish English built Dogcart by James Macnee, a handsome 4 wheeled Dogcart with moveable hood, a pair of well matched young Australian Horses, a handsome fast-trotting English Mare, height about 16, a serviceable Chesnut Horse, a collection of choice plants, &c., at The Bee Hive, Chinchpoogly Hill.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Harry John, Esq., the same comprises, rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, Elkington's best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 3 hot water curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice tankard, tea set, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, a set of dessert knives and forks with mother-o'-pearl handles in mahogany case, cutlery by "Joseph Rogers and Sons," a firstrate air gun by Reilly and Co. in case, a needle rifle by "R Cogswell & Co., handsome seasoned blackwood French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, for 18 persons, camp table in 2 pieces, side board, Madras pattern dining room chairs, screens, circular pier and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, divan couches, a centre ottoman consists of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs, music and ornament stands, teapoys, handsome plated and bronze double and treble light hanging argand lamps, handsome drawing room carpet, first-rate chromolithographs engravings and oil paintings in gilt frames, handsome English iron painted four posts bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dispense articles, books, a collection of choice plants &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A first-class English built open carriage by "Robert Ness" with a pair of handsome well matched Bay Australian horses and a set of best brass mounted harness.

A stylish English built light dog cart by "J. Macnee and Co." with handsome fasttrotting brown English mare and a set of brass mounted harness.

A light English-built 4 wheeled dog cart by John Morton & Co., with a serviceable chesnut horse and a set of brass mounted harness.

Lady's and gentleman's saddles, bullocks with pukhals, grass-cutting machine, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built Open Carriage for one or two horses by James Wood, with a pair fast trotting grey Arab Carrriage Horses and Harness.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

20 cases of superior Pale Sherry by "Livingston and Niven"

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY INVESTMENT

THE attention of intending Assurants is requested to the principles upon which the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited) is founded, for absolutely securing to Policyholders all the benefits derivable from Life Assurance, freed from the defects, difficulties, and dangers which impede it under the ordinary system. Unexampled success has attended the Company since its formation in 1871. Every Policy is indisputable, embarrassing restrictions and conditions being entirely swept away.

"This Company bids fair to achieve results in the amount of business transacted fully equal to the sanguine expectations that were formed of it on its establishment in 1871. By a statement recently issued of its new business for 1874, it is shown that in its third year of existence it exceeded what was done by nearly fifty other offices of from 10 to 70 years' standing; while, as regards the present year, we learn on inquiry that the returns of the home business for the six months just ended show an increase of over 50 per cent. in the number of Policies issued, and of nearly 30 per cent. in the sum assured and premium income. Such evidence of the public appreciation of the advantages offered by the 'Positive' speaks loudly in favour of the new institution. A tontine scheme of assurance has just been set on foot, which, it is expected, will become popular."—*Cosmopolitan.*

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for Medical Examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the Fee on All Assurances, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICYHOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board, but investment of all nett premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Loudon's receipts are filed in the Office for inspection of Policyholders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

Trustee of Bombay Life Fund:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING
Bankers:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and LEE-WARNER.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

Prospectuses and all information regarding the Company may be had on application to

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

DIRECTRESS.........MRS. G. B. W. LEWIS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.

OTHELLO.

Othello	Mr. W. G. Carey.
Iago	„ Henry Aveling.
Cassia	„ Lionel Harding.
Duke of Venice Montanio	„ Henry Burton.
Brabantio Gratiano	„ Robert C. Cotter.
Rodrerigo	„ Chas H. Newton.
Lodovico	Miss Agnes Benison.
Paulo	„ Kate Lloyd.
Desdemona	Madame Le Barrone de Sers.
Amelia	Miss Rosa Cooper.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. G. B. W. LEWIS,
AND POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE, AS THE COMPANY LEAVE FOR CALCUTTA ON THURSDAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery and Pit	„ 2

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-15 ; commence at 9 p. m.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—CONSIGNMENTS of BACON, CHEESE, DANISH BUTTER (Cow Brand) and SWISS MILK (prepared in Switzerland) arrive weekly by the Mail Steamers. Orders executed with dispatch.

Bombay, 21st September 1875.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be a SCRATCH MATCH TO-DAY on the Cricket Ground, beginning at 2-30 sharp.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Secretary C. C.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of HURICHUND FUTTAYCHUND and MOHOKUM HURICHUND, Hindoo Inhabitants of Ahmedabad; and trading in Bombay in partnership with JAISING HURICHUND under the Names and Firms of JAISING HURICHUND and HURICHUND FUTTAYCHUND, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS a PETITION of PITAMBER MUNSOOKRAM, constituted Attorney of BHUGOOBHOY PREMCHUND, carrying on Business in Bombay under the Name and Firm of MUNSOOKRAM BHUGOOBHOY, was filed in this Honorable Court on the Seventh day of July last, and whereas the said Hurichund Futtaychund and Mohokum Hurichund, have been THIS DAY duly adjudged Insolvents under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act Eleven and Twelve Victoria, Chap. Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and that the said Insolvents do within THIRTY DAYS from this date, file in my Office a Schedule in the form in Schedule (C., to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 15th day of September 1875.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort,
Bombay, this 15th day of September 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, for NATIVE RAJAHS, two large Upper-storied BUNGALOWS near the Grant Road Railway Station's west entrance. Apply to "C.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, good BUNGALOW, Four Bed Rooms, good Stabling. Mazagon or Byculla preferred. Rent Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. Apply to "D.," Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS, ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC,

For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Railings ; Balconies ; Verandahs ; Conservatories ; Shop and Warehouse Fronts ; Arcades ; Winter Gardens ; Covered Ways ; Saloons ; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c. ; Waiting Rooms ; Clock and Water Towers ; Pavilions ; Bandstands ; Arbours, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated Catalogue with Price List and Estimates for special Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY,

Possilpark, Glasgow : and 84 Upper Thames St., London.
(All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA & PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which will be placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

ter this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.

AS SUPPLIED TO

THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action of Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents.—Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY.

THE "TERAI" HAT,

For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

ANDRE and CO., HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 23s. 6d. THE DOUBLE HAT.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

16th July, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.

4th June, 1874.

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,

(Known as Beake's Patent,) WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.

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Fine Cream Laid Demy	18 by 23.
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A pair of upstanding Iron Grey Walers, 15-3 hands, Mare and Gelding, rising 5 and 4 years respectively, thoroughly broken to harness, very showy and fast.

"Silver Tail" and "White Foot," a pair of well matched Bay Australians, 15-2 hands, 5 years, broken to harness, grand movers.

A pair of Chestnut Australian Geldings, 15-2½ hands, 5 years, broken to harness, stylish steppers.

A pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 14-3 hands, 5 years, thoroughly broken into saddle and harness; one of them broken to side saddle.

"Rufus" and "Red-deer," a remarkably handsome and perfectly well matched pair of Chesnut Australians, 15 hands, rising 5 years, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, good tempered and grand steppers, both are excellent saddle horses.

An Iron Grey Australian Gelding, 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and carries a lady, will make a grand charger.

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SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
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CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
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SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

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GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, best Japanned Canvas, Iron bound, recommended for rough wear, the correct cabin height	30 33 36	42 45 48	0 0 0
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BEST TAN CANVAS, fitted as above	33 36	50 56	0 0
PORTMANTEAUX for RAILWAY TRAVELLING wide and flat, to fit under seat, best Basil Leather, with strong Brass Locks, Morocco Pocket for Papers, and Shirt Case	20 22 24 26	23 24 25 26	0 0 0 0
RAILWAY FOLDING PORTMANTEAUX, made of the Best Sole Leather, with Brass Tumbler Locks, Shirt Case, and Morocco leather Pocket for Papers, a most durable article	27 30 33	50 55 65	0 0 0
RAILWAY EXPANDING TOP, made from best Sole Leather, Bound Edges, strong brass locks, Shirt Case, and Morocco pocket for Papers	30 33	63 68	0 0
CABIN BAGS, made of best Japanned Canvas, a most compact Bag for a Sea Journey opening at the Top, full size, with Linen Tray, Strong Brass Lock Edges bound, Brass, well recommended for rough wear	22 24	35 39	0 0
GLADSTONE BAG is one of the best ever invented for Travellers. When not full it collapses, thereby saving the great bulk which, in ordinary bags, cannot be avoided; made of the best Hide Leather, with straps outside for Coat or Rug	18 20 22	35 40 45	0 0 0
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COURIER OR MONEY BAGS, best Tan Canvas, with Shoulder Strap passing under bottom, Pocket outside for Paper, &c.	7 8 9 10 11	10 11 12 13 15	8 8 8 8 8
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MONEY BELTS, made of the best Bridle Leather, very strong, highly recommended to Overland Passengers and for Mofussil wear	Each	3	8
MONEY BELTS, best Horse Girth with Leather Pockets strongly sewn on	Each	6	8
HAT CASES, Best Basil Leather, Lined throughout with Scarlet Velvet, moveable fittings, and fitted with good brass Locks	Each	10	8
HAT CASES, Tan Canvas, Leather Bound, very strong, Waterproof; the Fittings are moveable, so that it can be used for Helmets. With brass Locks	Each	18	0
LADIES' AIR-TIGHT DRESS BOXES, TRUNK-SIZE. These will be found invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains. Strongly finished with Brass Bolts and Lever Locks	26 28	33 36	0 0
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AIR-TIGHT CASES for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, made of the Best Blocked Tin, Brass Bolts, with strong Lever Lock	26	22	0
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THE UNDERSIGNED have just received direct from the Manufacturers, a CHOICE and ELEGANT CONSIGNMENT of the above INDIAN SHAWLS, ranging in price from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100, of different colours, and finest texture. These Shawls are admirably adapted as presents for friends at Home.

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C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

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Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

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Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
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Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.

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to prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

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At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals and at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles, Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious favour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

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J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine articles with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

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WANTED.

WANTED, employment in BOMBAY or MOFUSSIL by a EUROPEAN, age 26; speaks French and German, and is thoroughly acquainted with Accounts and Book-keeping. Has been eight years in India.

A Bonus of 250 Rupees will be paid to any one procuring the Advertiser a *bona fide* situation worth over 1 0 per mensem, or in proportion for a smaller or larger salary.

Address "A.X.Z," Office of this Paper, where also the address of Advertiser can be ascertained.

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GODOWN TO LET.—One of the NEW GODOWNS at Sassoon Bunder. Apply to Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED, will be held at No. 5, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2½ o'clock P.M.

F. FISCHER, Chairman.

Bombay, 13th September 1875.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A CARD.—A LADY who attended LECTURES at the Ladies' Medical College, Fitz-Roy Square, London, and holds a DIPLOMA from Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital for Midwifery, has served as a Volunteer Nurse at the London Hospital, and has also had private practice, is open to engagements as ACCOUCHEUSE and SICK NURSE. She would be glad to engage at any hospital where her services would be required. She has good references and credentials and has a knowledge of the vernacular.

Apply to Mrs. L. BROWNE, Bombay, at the Royal Hotel, Fort.

ANGLO-INDIAN PARCELS EXPRESS.—THE AGENCY for the above has been TRANSFERRED to the UNDERSIGNED who will FORWARD PACKAGES to ANY HOME ADDRESS by P. & O. or other Steamers as required.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September 1875, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the following Business :—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.

To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring, and Auditor for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 15th to 22nd September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September 1875.

ESTATE OF BAYNES REED, DECEASED.—In pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1866, notice is hereby given that ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of BAYNES REED, late of Ferozpore, in the Punjab, a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died on the 5th day of July 1873, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate were on the 26th day of August 1875, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Undersigned, are hereby required to send in the same to the Undersigned on or before the 16th day of October 1875, after which no claims will be admitted and the ASSETS of the Estate will be DISTRIBUTED.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Administrators to the Estate of the late Baynes Reed.

No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, 18th September 1875.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row (Treacher's Buildings), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at 3 P.M., for the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th June, 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 25th September 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
pp. GADDUM & Co.,
O. FIEDLER,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September, 1875.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT NO. 259 OF 1872.

BUCKMABAI, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of MACCOOND SHAMJEE, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on the Girgaum Road, outside the Fort .... Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANUND MACCOONDJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at New Line Street, outside the Fort .... Defendant

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, and bearing date the Thirtieth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.

Notice is hereby given that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES AFFECTING the ESTATE of MACCOOND SHAMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the Testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died in Bombay on or about the Twenty-third day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 4th day of September 1875.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. B. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES.

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start.

II. Chronograph for Rs. 110.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.

III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The hand can be made to stop, start off again, and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.

IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.

The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed, the first time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
3, Hornby Row.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aprient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London W, en sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Endors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s 6d.and

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE at our Godowns :—

BRANDY, EXSHAW'S No. 1		Rs. 32 8
——— HENNESSY'S * * *		„ 30 8
——— COMANDON & Co's * *		„ 21 0
BASS & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE Bottled by Stone	Quarts.	„ 5 12
	Pints	„ 3 12

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS,

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz.
Vray Canon	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 22	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 26	„

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's.	Rs. 5-0	per dozen quarts.
Do. do.	„ 3-0	„ pints.

STILL HOCKS,

From G M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.

Steinwein	Rs. 22	per dozen qts
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„ „

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 20th Sept. 1875.

Business here is still suspended and there are no transactions of any kind to report.

The Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 1,000 bales.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Total supply of all kinds...	1,720,000	1,889,870	1,775,030
„ „ Surats...	830,000	878,190	977,060

From New York Saturday's message reports a further fall of ⅛ in Mid. Uplands on the spot, but this is equalised, as regards the sterling cost, by the advance in Gold. Futures are 1/16 cent per lb higher. The day's receipts at the ports were 6,000 bales as against the same quantity last year —3,000 in 1873 and 9,000 bales in 1872. Up to date the receipts since the 1st instant are 64,000 against 56,000 last year—32,000 in 1873 and 103,000 bales in 1872.

Saturday's closing quotations for General Produce in London are unaltered except for Ceylon Coco[illegible] which has advanced from £37-15 to [illegible]

[illegible] Paper the only alteration since [illegible] is a reduction of ⅛ in Fives and [illegible] and Fours and a half being still [illegible] respectively. Indian Bank Shares seem [illegible] improving; Orientals having advanced [illegible] to 45, and Chartered from £15-10 to [illegible] Chartered Mercantile are still at £21 and [illegible] Shanghai £15 per share.

[illegible] of the Bank of France, as shown [illegible] Thursday's statement, does not appear to [illegible] during the week. The total [illegible] in circulation is now £64,875,000 against [illegible] the notes in circulation [illegible] as against £94,000,000 on the preceding week.

The withdrawal of £100,000 in Gold from the Bank of England for Germany took place on Saturday, but notwithstanding an advance of ⅛ in the premium on Gold in New York no further withdrawals are reported for the States.

Consols this morning were quoted at 94⅛; French Rentes at 104⅛; Bar Silver at 56¾d. per oz.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	700
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,325
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	720
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000		Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	42,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,700
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	505xd
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	3 0
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75½ ps	Carwar Co.	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Pres Co.	315
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	375
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	380xd
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	600 nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	850 x*.

Per share, for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,140
7,500	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	2,000	2 000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES

	£20	218'3'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
...	£20	103'14'6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65' 7'3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196'5'15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,450
990	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,120
2400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	170
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	875
2,800	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,075
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	950
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,070
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	950
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,055
...		800	...	Khandeish Spinning	800
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	875
...		500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,055xd
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,120
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	635xd
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200p s	Soonderdas Spinning	930
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	96	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,885
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld	86
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	90
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	375
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (September 17th), with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar, 1,514 tons, Captain J. Baker, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with china Mail, 1,289 chests opium, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Mrs. Abdial and Mr. Ezekial. For Singapore—Mr. H. Herbert.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for K. Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr Gumpertz and servant. For London via Kurrachee—Mr. K. Patrick and Mr. J. J. Cruze. For different ports—Seventy deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khiva, 1,506 tons, Captain C. J. Perrins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (September 7th), calling at Madras and Galle, with China Mail and the following passengers:—Mr. D. Ezekial, Captain Allan, Mr. Davidson, Mr. V. Mahomed, Mr. Mohomed Baidy, Mr. S. J. Abdoolally, and one deck passenger. She brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai—2 boxes gold, 25 packages silk and 631 packages tea. From Hongkong—884 packages tea, 5 boxes cigar, 89 boxes silk piece goods, 88 chests glass bangles, 15 boxes paper, 2 boxes white Copper, 557 cases fire crackers, 112 boxes specie, 35 boxes brass leaves, 1,292 packages sugar candy, 421 packages silk, 53 boxes vermillion, 47 cases beads, 20 bags copper cash, 13 packages brass nails, 289 packages sugar, 1 box preserves, and 2 packages chinaware. From Singapore—1 box preserves, 130 bags sago, 23 packages nutmegs, 68 packages tea, 37 bags sugar, 59 packages silk, 171 packages gallingal, 31 pieces ivory, 5 packages vermillion, 25 packages china roots, 6 cases mace, 8 boxes cigars, 66 packages benzoin, 100 cases allum, and 10 packages lac.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Sumatra (s)	Coboara	Genoa, Aug 26.
20	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Sept 17.
	Khiva (s)	Perrins	Calcutta, Sept 17.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Kashgar (s)	Baker	China, &c.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sumatra, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Punjaub, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee
Steamer Pearl, to Cutch and Coast.
Steamer Khundalla, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.			
16	Nusser Mugeet	Nacoda	Jedda, Aug 2.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
18	Socotra (s)	...	...
	John O'Gaunt	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
17	Burmah (s)	...	Bombay.
	Kingdom of Italy	...	New Castle.
	Lallah Rookh	...	Covelong.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.			
16	Pu'na (s)	...	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 20.

For Liverpool.

Khedive s, 51 bales wool, Askern Khengar; 71 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee.
Cellas, 380 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Selene, 280 cwts khorassanseed, Rowchund Manuckchund.
Trinacria s, 825 cwts wheat, Nupoo Sensee.

For London.

Khedive s, 15 cases ginger, P and O Co; 30 bales wool, Poonja Nursee; 7 bales woollen carpet, H Pestonjee; 5 bales [illegible] and 1 case fishmaws, Ruzubally Alliruza.

For Marseilles.

Sumatra s, 75 casks cocoanut oil, A Kunkler & Co.

For Naples.

Sumatra s, 9 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

For Leghorn.

Sumatra s, 2896½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

For Genoa.

Sumatra s, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

For Hongkong.

Kashgar s, 17 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee & Co; 24 chests opium, Hurnaron Hurkeesondass; 13 chests opium, Hajee Adam Ismail & Co; 13 chests opium, S R Sassoon; 24 chests opium, Tata & Co; 10 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 7 chests opium, Sumratroy Khetseedass; 24 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 18 chests opium, S N Tallaty; 33 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 1 chest opium, Goolabroy Nepolall; 60 chests opium, David Sassoon; 1 chest opium, Ramchund Jaichund; 47 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

For Shanghai.

Kashgar s, 24½ chests opium, Ganeshdass Sobhagmul; 12 chests opium, Hurnaron Maneckram; 15½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 10 chests opium, Goolrai Sanganey; 3½ chests opium, Roychund Goolal; 10 chests opium, Tarachund Luxmeenarou; 7 chests opium, Tarchund Gunshamdass.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·53 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

	September—1875.						
Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·824	·780	·761	·762	·694	·676	·715
Temperature of the Air	81·8	81·6	75·3	74·6	78·7	79·8	77·7
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77·1	76·6	73·5	73·5	76·8	78·0	77·1
Dew Point	75·4	74·8	72·8	73·1	76·2	77·4	76·8
Relative Humidity of Air	0·813	·801	·918	·954	·922	·924	·971
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.	5·0	6·4	8·0	8·0	8·0	7·6	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	84·8	85·2	75·3	77·2	81·5	84·4	81·6
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	78·5	78·2	74·1	72·8	74·0	76·1	76·2
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	278	247	318	222	192	223	363
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·00	0·00	0·90	4·04	1·47	0·88	1·20

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 19th Sept. 80·72.
(a) WSW, NW, WNW, NW, W.
(b) W, WNW, W, WSW.
(c) WSW, NW, ESE, NNW, NW, WNW.
(d) WNW, NW, W, NW, SSW, ESE, SE.
(e) NE, N, NNW, E, WNW, SSE, SSW, W.
(f) W, WNW, NW, SW, WSW, W, SE.
(g) SSE, S, SSW, WSW, W, SW.

HIGH COURT—21st September.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight).

LONG CAUSES.

90-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gowdani Beteejee Maharaj v Shri Brynathjee Brypalljee Maharaj—Mooljee and Bomonjee.
306-75—Lynch and Tobin—Rt. Tonsey Mooljee v Purmanundass Jeewandass—Mr Pollock.
45-75—Mr Pollock—Khuluckfeena Khulfanbhoy v The Advocate-General and another.
207-75—Mr Balkrishna—Yunsa Culla and another v Gabriel Fernandes and another—Lynch and Tobin.
466-75—Chalk and Turner—Colin S Caird v The Bombay, Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSES.

275-75—Jefferson and Payne—Bomonjee Muncherjee v C Valladores—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

SHORT CAUSES.

349-75—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody v Furdoonjee Framjee Dhondee.
406-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee v Pestonjee Nusserwanjee B.
458-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Dyall Poonja v Nursoo Dhurmajee.
460-75—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Hoossin Hajee Mitha v Sha Vunmallee Nanabhoy.
475-75—In Person—Ladkubai v Henry Gamble, Esq.
476-75—In Person—Javerbai v Henry Gamble, Esq.
478-75—Prescot and Winter—Javerwahoo widow v Pravjee Runchord.

LONG CAUSES.

658-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Dyal Jewraz v Jewraz Ruttonsey and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
315-74—J C Cama—Moses Essabjee Sanker v Nathoo Shamjee—Fletcher and Smith.
31-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Currimbhoy Heerjee and another—Prescot and Winter.
111-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Khoja Khackee Dossa v Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna—Jefferson and Payne.
546-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Fatima Sultan Begum widow v Beebee Begum Jan widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
98-74—Shamrow—Gokabai and another v Luckmidass Khimjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

SHORT CAUSES.

394-75—Jefferson and Payne—Tullockchund Hookumchund v Jugjeevun Hemjee—Mooljee and Bomonjee.
409-75—Crawford and Boevey—Merwanjee Framjee Pandey v Cullianjee Nurrotumdass and another.
482-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Kessowjee Jadowjee v Davidass Purshotum ass.
506-75—Fletcher and Smith—Gomall Jutmull v T D Ekins.

LONG CAUSES.

477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdas Bhanjee v Toolseedas Morarjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
193-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Seraj widow and another v Runchordass Hurjeevundass—Jefferson and Payne.
643-74—Morojee Jeenabai widow v Khoja Rahimtoolla Kadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails close.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Oct. 16	3 P.M.	No after. packet.
China	„ 5	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	Sept. 24	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that, as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

5 P.M.		5 P.M.	
Friday	Sept. 24	Monday	Oct. 4
		„	Oct. 11

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Monday	Sept. 20	Tuesday	Oct. 19
Tuesday	Oct. 5		Nov. 2

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ... Oct. 16

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. *Supplemental Mails.*
Friday ... Sept. 24 | Monday ... Oct.

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.	
Friday	Sept. 24	Friday	Nov. 22
Friday	Oct. 25	„	Dec. 20

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B I S N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday during the monsoon.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Unknown" writes as follows to "Nelly," but as we wish to exclude all that is irrelevant as possible in [illegible] we do not give the letter a prominent place in our correspondence columns:—Dear Little Nelly,—Why don't you come to hear the band play at the cricket tent? Get out of your carriage whether it be a luxurious landau, or a one-horse-shigram, and walk up and down on the elastic turf. Right merrily plays the band. White clouds flit across the azure blue above you, green is the grass under your pretty little feet, and brightly should your eye beam as it glances on the manly forms of the cricketers as they wield the willow, hurl the rounded ball, or chase it as it flies along the turf. Come then with me and we will ask the gallant Secretary to enclose a space wherein you and all your sisters and other people's sisters shall be able to walk about and hear the band play to your heart's content.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVANS—September 14th, at Mysore, the wife of G R. Evans, of Mysore and Coorg, of a son.
RODGERS—September 16th, at Calcutta, the wife of Joseph R. Rodgers, East Indian Railway, of a daughter.
STEPHENSON—September 12th, at Hassan, Mysore Territory, the wife of W. P. Stephenson, of Munzerabad, of a daughter.
WINCE—September 14th, at Kidderpore, the wife of John Wince, of a son.

DEATH.

SMALLWOOD—September 11th, at Durbhanga, Louisa Genes'e Smallwood, infant daughter of George and Louisa Smallwood, late of Howrah.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1875.

India and its institutions have for a long time been made the subject of a great deal of descriptive writing by travellers and others, and the officials who manage her affairs profess to know everything about the country and the manners and customs of its inhabitants. We doubt, however, whether there is a Member of Council, Judge, Magistrate, or Civilian of any description who knows anything about the affairs of the Convents and Nunneries that are scattered over the country. Abstruse points of Hindoo theology have cost the brains of scientific men a vast deal of trouble; and the task of revealing the history of ancient institutions in India has been thought worthy the expenditure of a great deal of money upon it. But the inner working of the Conventual system—a system not of India, though in it—is a dark mystery, and so little is known of it that the future historian will probably be able to state nothing about it beyond the bare fact that a large number of Convents and Nunneries were known to exist in large numbers throughout India. Yet to the philosopher or student it would be interesting to compare the Hindoo ascetic system side by side with the stern practice of Rome of immuring women for the sake of religion. Hindoo asceticism, like everything belonging to the country, is tolerably well known; but it is remarkable that almost as dark a veil as enshrouds the face of the nun when she professes to renounce the world and all its vanities lies over the Roman Catholic Conventual institution, which flourishes, like a dismal yew-tree, side by side with the heathen institutions of India. It is only now and again that the Convent system forces itself upon the attention of the public, such as when a disciple of the Cowley Fathers takes a few steps further and becomes a daughter of the Church of Rome, or when a scandal takes place such as it is alleged Miss Weppner has brought to light. A few years ago, public feeling in England ran strongly against Convents, and a bill, which was much approved of by the orthodox Church of England party, was introduced into the House of Commons to provide for the inspection of Convents, the chief argument used in its favour being that inasmuch as legal precautions were taken to prevent sane people from being incarcerated in lunatic asylums, so measures should be taken to secure against young girls being cloistered against their wills. Much sympathy was felt for the unhappy beings whom choice or circumstances condemned

> For aye to be in shady cloister mewed,
> To live a barren sister all their life,
> Chanting faint hymns to the cold fruitless moon.

But, notwithstanding the good reasons which were urged on behalf of Governmental inspection of Nunneries, the Bill was abandoned in consequence of the outcry that was raised against its alleged inquisitorial and sacrilegious tendencies. In India there is probably as great a necessity for the inspection of Convents as ever there was in England; but it would still be questionable whether, for the sake of now and again liberating some unhappy female who had taken her vows in haste and repented at leisure, it would be worth while offending the sensitive feelings of the large community of Roman Catholics in India by Conventual inspections that would be extremely repugnant to their feelings. Doubtless a gross case of cruelty may now and then take place, by which some girl, temporarily possessed with religious enthusiasm, elects to pass her life in a Nunnery and awakes when too late to the consequences of her acts; or by which unscrupulous parents, for various reasons, manage to doom their daughter to a life of perpetual seclusion. But what can legislation do to effectually prevent the occurrence of such cases? Moreover, it is difficult to believe that much unmistakable cruelty can be perpetrated in Convents in a country which boasts of High Courts and other places of Justice. The class of people who form the bulk of the Roman Catholic community of India are notoriously fond of litigation and squabbling, and in a case of Conventual cruelty there would be sure to be some champion arising in our Courts to punish the wrong-doers. Certainly the secrets of Convents are generally kept remarkably close; still, much evil-doing within their walls could hardly fail, sooner or later, to come to the ears of the public.

Miss Weppner, a German lady, has published a book, which she calls by the peculiar name of "The North Star and the Southern Cross," describing some of her experiences in India; and the statements she makes in it are certain to create a good deal of controversy—in fact, they have already done so, as the *Rock*, the "Church of England's Family Newspaper," has made them the text for reviving the cry against the iniquities of Convent life and the necessity of legislation to expose and prevent them. We have not been able to make out the precise charges which Miss Weppner brings against the Bombay and Belgian Convents; for the story she tells is invested with an air of mystery and indefiniteness out of which it is not easy to descry facts. It would appear that a Protestant father, who is described as an opium merchant in Patna, handed over his daughter, "for some mysterious reason," as the *Rock* says, to the care of some nuns in India. "After an enormous amount of pious frauds and downright falsehoods on the part of Bishops and Lady Superiors, Miss Weppner is most shamefully deceived as to the circumstances and real character of Miss Cosserat till too late to do anything but take her to Europe." How Miss Weppner was deceived as to the circumstances and character of Miss Cosserat is not quite apparent, as she might easily have seen for herself whether Miss Cosserat was in her right senses before she consented, at the request of the Bandora nuns, to take her to Europe. What we are left to surmise, which is probably what is intended, is that there are men in India who when they get tired of a child can hand her over to nuns in Bombay island or elsewhere, who, again, send the child to some Conventual institution in Europe, where she is finally disposed of. A great part of Miss Weppner's book is devoted to her description of her journey to Belgium in charge of Miss Cosserat. After meeting several adventures, one of which was her apprehension in a little Belgian town on a charge of unlawfully conveying a lunatic away, she reached Cortenberg, in Belgium. The invalid was put in a carriage and driven to the Convent. Says Miss Weppner:—"Even before we got there, I could hear the unnatural screaming of the poor lunatics, "some of whom were in the garden. And now "[illegible] in front of the building; "the coachman rang the bell, and when the door "was opened, I led my poor protégé into the "dreary place, which to my intense sorrow was "the only home in a foreign land that I had "found for her. The lunatic, as I noticed before, had a peculiar reverence—though with "more of fear than devotion about it—for "Roman Catholic pictures. In the convent parlour hung a picture of the 'Madonna with the "Holy Child,' at the sight of which Miss "Cosserat ran away in terror, but presently "going back to it, in evident fear and trembling, "she said, '*I must worship this picture, the wicked nuns at Patna insist upon it,*' and kneeling "down she began to pray. In this position she "was surprised by the Lady Superior, who greeted "us very coolly, and in a thoroughly businesslike way demanded the doctor's certificate." Miss Weppner's bias against the Convent of Cortenberg appears plainly from the exaggeration she betrays in her statement about hearing the "unnatural screaming" of the lunatics a long way off. She at that time could have had no means whatever of judging whether the Convent lunatics were screaming naturally or unnaturally. Miss Weppner mentions with some astonishment the fact that the Lady Superior wanted to know how much Mr. Cosserat would pay for having his daughter treated as a third class lunatic. She also speaks very disparagingly of the hospitality shown her by the Lady Superior of the Convent. She begged to have a room, "for which she offered to pay," and the request "was granted, though unwillingly." It seems to be Miss Weppner's misfortune that people treat her inhospitably, for she has more than once complained of the hospitality shown her in Bombay and elsewhere. She next asked Madame Gabrielle, the Lady Superior, about "six young ladies who had come from Calcutta," but "every inquiry about them was politely and skilfully turned aside." The *Rock*, which swallows every statement of Miss Weppner's without showing the least objection, says that the separation of Miss Weppner and Miss Cosserat was a very touching scene. Miss Cosserat asked Miss Weppner to "come back and bring her a little of the light which shines in the world." Miss Cosserat also added, "You had better take some matches along with you; they would help you very much to find your way through." There seems to be nothing in this but the simple ravings of a girl whose monomania, as Miss Weppner herself says, was about fire; and it is unfair to suggest that Miss Cosserat's words were meant as a solemn foreboding that she knew she should never look upon the light of the world again. After quitting the Convent Miss Weppner asked a stationmaster whether the Convent was really a medical establishment for young ladies, and that authority replied that the Lady Superior only received wealthy lunatics, and that "though he had seen many lunatics taken there, it is rare indeed for a patient to recover and be taken away." Miss Weppner then became afraid that she had brought her poor young protégé to her grave, and "she looked for the last time at the dreary building in the distance." Miss Weppner subsequently wrote several times to the Lady Superiors of the Cortenberg Convent for information about Miss Cosserat, but she could receive no satisfactory information on the subject. She also wrote several times to Miss Cosserat's father, in India, but he never acknowledged her letters; and so, says Miss Weppner, "I cannot therefore tell the reader whether my protégé is dead or alive." Miss Weppner again and again refers in her book to some terrible Indian mystery regarding Miss Cosserat which she wishes could be revealed; but so far as we can make out, Miss Weppner is either haunted by a phantom of Hocus-Pocus, or has been trying to invent a mystery in order to make her book sell; for the simple facts of the case appear to be that a gentleman in India decided to send a poor lunatic girl to a good Continental asylum, and that by some means or other Miss Weppner was entrusted to take care of her on the long journey between India and the Cortenberg Convent. People may question the use of Convents in India, where women devoted to religion shut themselves up instead of taking the nobler and braver step of going forth into the world and trying to combat the ignorance and superstition that cover the land; but so far as Miss Weppner's book is concerned, we do not think it proves the existence of a case sufficiently strong to induce Government to meddle in any way with the inner working of Bombay Conventual institutions.

There are some matters connected with the matrimonial suit—"Maneckjee Cowasjee Entee v. Moteebaee, his wife and another"—which deserve attention on public grounds. The case has been much discussed in the Parsee community, and opinions for and against Mr. Entee have been freely expressed, and apart from the merits of the suit, the high position which the plaintiff holds as an officer under Government has lent additional interest to the case. Mr. Entee is a Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Surat, and in 1847 he was married to his first cousin, Bae Moteebaee. The pair did not live happily together, and their quarrels had often to be settled by the mediation of friends and relatives. In course of time Mr. Entee instituted a suit in the Parsee Matrimonial Court at Surat, for divorce from Moteebaee, on the ground that she had committed adultery with a Parsee named Cursetjee Munchershaw Bilbilat. The case was heard before Mr. Birdwood, who was assisted by seven Parsee delegates from various places in Guzerat. The delegates concurred in refusing to give credence to the charges brought by Mr. Entee against his wife, and Mr. Birdwood dismissed the case and gave costs against Mr. Entee. As our readers would observe from the reports published by us a fortnight ago, Mr. Entee appealed to the Bombay High Court against Mr. Birdwood's decision, and the Judges, Sir Michael Westropp and Mr. West, dismissed the appeal without calling upon the counsel for the defendants, and again Mr. Entee had to bear the burden of costs. Some time ago, Bae Moteebaee presented a petition to Government, in which she forcibly set forth her wrongs, and stated that Mr. Entee had for certain reasons made false charges against her, in order that he might have his marriage with her dissolved. She represented "that Maneckjee Cowasjee Entee, who, holding a responsible situation under the Bombay Government, may be presumed to be a man of education and intelligence, has in connection with the foul charge brought against your petitioner, deliberately and knowingly stated what was false." She went on to say—"Maneckjee Cowasjee Entee not only perjured himself regarding the alleged adultery but suborned three other witnesses to assist him to establish his false charge against her." Bae Moteebaee considered that under the circumstances it was the duty of the Government of Bombay to call upon Mr. Entee for an explanation of his conduct. The serious charges laid against her husband may be presumed to be to a certain extent supported by the results of Mr. Entee's application to the Appeal Court. We therefore agree with her that as Mr. Entee is District Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Surat, it would be very desirable in the interests of the public if Mr. Entee were furnished with an opportunity of explaining his conduct in his proceedings against his wife. The Parsee delegates practically declared that Mr. Entee had been guilty of concocting a false charge against his wife when they refused to believe his statements or those of his witnesses, who happened to be subordinates under Mr. Entee; and as Mr. Entee has to administer justice in the Court in which he presides, it would tend to establish confidence in his decisions if the serious charge brought against him by his wife were refuted. People in Surat remember how a Parsee who once held the appointment of a Deputy Collector was degraded and barred from all further promotion by Government because he led an immoral life; and they are now wondering whether an effort to sustain the character of the purity of British justice will be made by Government in Mr. Entee's case. It is certainly undesirable that any man should continue to administer the law who has been charged with the manufacture of false cases, and as Mr. Entee has the reputation of being a clever official it would be only fair to himself as well as to the public if he were permitted to show that the very serious charges made against him by his wife cannot be substantiated even by the results of his original action in Mr. Birdwood's Court and subsequently in the High Court of Appeal.

MARINE POSTAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Truth" writes:—"The consequence is that the Rs. 60 monthly salary may be nearly all of it saved, and, provided these young gentlemen are not too proud to live economically on board ship in harbour, *they may save every month the greater portion of their Rs. 60.*"

As an ounce of facts is worth a bushel of arguments, here they are:—

	Rs.	a.
5 days hotel at Suez at Rs. 8 per diem	40	0
10 days in Bombay (living on board-ship) boat to and from Mazagon Re. 1; tram to and from J. J. Hospital to Fort, 4 annas daily	12	8
Dhobi (mail officers are supposed to have a clean shirt)	5	0
Rs.	57	8

leaving the magnificent sum of Rs. 2-8 monthly for indulgences in liquor, cigars, clothes, boots, &c.

Your correspondent, under the signature of "Truth," has published a mendacious statement, which bears as much affinity to "Truth" as the devil does to holy water.—Yours, &c.

JOB BARNACLE.

THE BATTLE OF THE ENGINEERS ABOUT TOOLSEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If the Government of Bombay or the Municipal Corporation contemplate offering a gold medal for the most perfect specimen of "modest assurance," I, although a very insignificant unit of the community, shall emphatically protest against such a shameful waste of public money.

A certain gentleman's recent performances are perfect gems of art. With a self-sacrifice that is sublime, he tears himself away from his beloved and congenial bricks and mortar to startle and dazzle the world with a sudden blaze of intuitive genius upon hydraulic engineering; and thus shows conclusively that the common belief that hydraulic science demands the close study and practice of years, is all leather and prunella, and nothing more than an insidious delusion, basely fostered by professional Civil Engineers for their own aggrandisement.

Not content, however, with having given so much "time and thought" to his wondrous essay upon the capacities of Toolsee, and upon the lamentable professional ignorance that has been displayed upon them for years, he now like a true Paladin leaps into the field, and tells the Town Council that all they have to do is to shell out Rs. 1,500 at once, to enable him to make the survey that, being made by himself, will, as a matter of course, confirm his own grand revelations on the matter.

Nay, more, with a magnanimity without a parallel, he is willing that the Municipal Engineer shall be allowed the inestimable privilege of examining his survey and pondering upon his inspirations; but, alas! only on the cruel condition that the question shall be finally referred home to Mr. Bateman.

Oh! never mind the Town Council; what can *they* know about it? Never mind their own Engineer, what can *he* know about it? Never mind *all* the Civil Engineers in Bombay; is there *one* that is competent to to give any opinion whatever upon it?

Certainly not! So never mind the time or the cost of consulting Mr. Bateman; "put another herring on the fire, give the dog his breakfast, and—the expense!"

But this incarnation of modest genius eclipses himself in his superhuman motives. Print it in letters of gold, Sir, and let the trumpet of fame proclaim it to the ends of the earth, that he has given all this "time and thought" thus far, and offers to give yet more of those priceless commodities, with "no *desire or any expectation* of personal benefit, but actuated "*simply and solely* by a wish *to benefit the city*, in which he has been so long resident!"

There, Sir! for modest assurance, ransack the annals of the world, and match it if you can!

Sept. 17. DECENCY.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The following is the memorial that was sent on this subject to the Chairman of the Corporation:—

Bombay, 16th September.

Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Chairman, Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—As the day which you have appointed for the special general meeting of the Corporation of which you have given notice, viz., Monday, the 20th September, falls on a great Parsee holiday when the Bank and other public offices will be closed, it will be exceedingly inconvenient to attend on that day, not only to Parsee gentlemen but also to European and other gentlemen who are anxious to avail themselves of such an occasion to go out of town for various purposes, and it is not improbable that consequently it may be found to be difficult to secure even a quorum for the meeting. We have therefore the honour to request you to postpone the meeting till the Tuesday, the 28th day of September next.—We have, &c.,

A. J. Macdonald, E. M. Fogo, G. A. Barnett, D. S. Kemp, Henry Cook, Venayeck R. Luxumonjee, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee E. Freeborn, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Janardhun Gopall, Chubildass Lullobhoy, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Hassumbhoy Visram, Vundravundass Purshotumdass, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, G. F. Henry, Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Varjeevundass Madhowdass, Rughoonath Narayen Khote.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 16th Sept.

You have, as I know, your "own correspondent" in this the promising capital of the province, but a few friendly fragmentary notes from an on-looker may perhaps be acceptable, and on that supposition I take up my pen.

But how shall I, *currente calamo*, in these few lines do justice to the many local topics deserving of notice? The task is beyond my powers, and I must even content myself with a little local gossip.

To begin with. I learn that our relations with the hill tribes bordering on our western frontier are now most satisfactory, and that travellers and merchants can now traverse the hill routes without fear of molestation from the Chutahs and Brahoees. This is as it should be and a great improvement on the past. I am told that Government have now indirectly subsidised the hill chiefs by giving to them and certain of their followers, the pay and position of police officials, and by this move, under the supervision of our energetic Superintendent of Police, there can be no doubt that security to life and property will be preserved by the chiefs who are avaricious to a degree, and can best be touched through their purses. The only wonder is that so simple a policy was not adopted by Government long ago.

If report may be trusted there is yet "a snake in the grass" at Lus Beylah in the person of Ali Khan, the son of the ex-Jam Khoodadad Khan, but his powers for good or evil are fortunately *nil*.

The inundation season does not appear by all accounts to be a very favourable one for any part of the province, and although at one time fears of disastrous floods were entertained in the Shikarpore district, the river, I am told, has fallen with unusual rapidity, so much so that the zemindars are everywhere complaining of an insufficiency of water.

Of social subjects there is no dearth of matter. Badminton parties, garden parties with archery, and Gymkhana sports have been the order of the day, and the public in general are not a little indebted to the ladies and gentlemen who have catered for their amusement with so much success.

Of balls we have had two lately. Firstly the Hyderabad Bachelors' Fancy Ball on the 25th August, and secondly the Commissioner's Ball on the 8th September. Of the former it may be said that the guests vied with their hosts to make it a success by thoroughly entering into the spirit of the thing, and many of the costumes were admirable. The ball was kept up with much spirit until a very late hour, and Dame Rumour has it that one of our most esteemed members of society has, under legal advice, compounded with the owner of a bullock which animal it was alleged had been driven stark staring mad by the apparition of our friend in a swallow tailed blue coat when his persuasive eloquence entirely failed to induce the affrighted creature to carry him to his home which he eventually reached after sunrise by a somewhat circuitous route.

The Commissioner's Ball, with the short farcical act preceding it in the drawing-room theatre, was a complete success.

The floor was in A 1 order, and the supper laid in tents most tastefully lighted and decorated was a very pretty picture. Our esteemed host made, according to his wont, a short speech at supper in which, amongst other matters, he expressed the regret that must be felt in Sind that "the missing link" of the Indus Valley Railway had not been completed, as had it been so we might have hoped that H. R. Highness in his approaching visit to India would have honoured Sind with his presence.

Later on in the evening an amusing episode occurred when "the young one," so-called on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, was promptly, and most properly, arrested, and that effectually, by a gentleman long and favourably known in your part of India, in an act of high-handed and unwarrantable bumptiousness, and forced to subside into his boots. I learn from an eye-witness that the sight was one for sore eyes when "the young un," finding flight useless, turned on his pursuer when he is described as having strongly resembled an old cock Kullum, which being wounded and chased, turns on the sportsman, and raising the few straggling feathers composing his crest, with mingled rage and despair glittering in his eyes, prepares to resist capture. Balls are still the order of the day, and for the 22nd we are all looking forward to one, which I am sure will be a great success, to be given in the Frere Hall by a gallant and most popular Colonel from a sister Presidency. It is also rumoured that a distinguished [illegible] of one of the scientific branches of the [illegible] contemplates shortly launching out into a series of entertainments which those who know him assure me will prove unrivalled treats to society.

Well, well, my pen has run away with me, and I must trespass no further on your space to-day, though I had intended contributing a few laudatory remarks on the proceedings of our local solons as conducted in the Courts of the City and Cantonment **Magistrates; but these must stand over for another letter.**

BOMBAY.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Busreh, per extra s.s. Koina, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 P.M. to-day.

Parsee New Year's Day.—To-day is the Parsee New Year's Day, which all orthodox Parsees make it a duty to spend in prayer, feasting, and alms-giving.

Trespass.—For having trespassed in the compound of the G. P. Office on Sunday last, Bhickoo Wigoo was yesterday sentenced, by Mr. Nana Morojee, to pay a fine of one rupee.

Stealing an Ornament.—Kurimbux Khodabux was sent to jail for six months, by Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, for having stolen a silver armlet from Kaynuur, woman, on the preceding day.

A New Native Judge for Ambreilly.—We learn that Mr. Gopinath Sadashewjee, Pleader, High Court, has been appointed District Judge of Ambreilly, Punch Mahals, under the Baroda State.

Fatal Accident.—A man named Roodwo Peroo was killed on Sunday by the roof of a house in which he was working falling on him. A verdict of accidental death was returned at a Coroner's inquest held yesterday.

Stripes.—Sukia Bapoo was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to receive ten stripes, for having stolen a bangle consisting of copper covered with gold. The prisoner was marked on the charge sheet as an old offender.

The Reformatory.—Cumroodin Mahomed Hossein, a young lad, was yesterday sent to the David Sassoon's Reformatory, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, he having been found guilty of stealing three caps belonging to Shaik Abdool Currim.

Fatal Railway Accident.—The body of a man named Jewa Ragoo was found lying between the rails on the B. B. and C. I. Railway close to the Kennedy Bridge yesterday morning. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and stands adjourned to Wednesday next.

Stealing Fowl.—Cumloo Poshia was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with having stolen a hen and four chickens belonging to Mannajee Dowjee, and having been found guilty, was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

Assault.—Megha Ramsee and two others were yesterday morning found guilty, before Mr. Nana Morojee, of having assaulted a man named Boodha Dossa, near the Musjid in Moody Khana. The prisoners were fined Rs. 5 each, and further bound over to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 45 each.

Cruelty.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Smith, the Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted a coachman named Luximon Keedaree, for having cruelly ill-used his horse. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, before whom the charge was heard, fined the prisoner Rs. 5.

Fatal Accident in Bhendy Bazaar.—A Mussulman lad named Goolam Nubbee Sahaduck was accidentally knocked down by a private buggy in Bhendy Bazaar on Saturday last. The wheel passed over the child's head and fractured the skull. An inquest was held on the body and adjourned until yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Wilful Disobedience.—Six seamen of the B. S. Salsette were yesterday brought up in charge of Constable Ingram, by whom they had been arrested, and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with having wilfully disobeyed the lawful commands of their officers. They were found guilty, and having refused to return to their work, were sent to Jail for one week.

High Court.—Yesterday, at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green, the Advocate-General appeared for Hajee Ismail Seedik, Hajee Moosa Sulliman, and Jaffer Mahomed Hossein, in the matter of the last will and testament of Memon Oomer Versy Ami, and moved that a citation might issue against Hurreebae, the widow of the deceased, to deposit in court forthwith the letters of administration issued on the 6th of September instant, and to show cause why the said letters of administration should not be cancelled, and why probate of the will of the testator should not be granted to the applicants. His Lordship ordered that a citation should issue according to the notice of motion.

Ship Aground.—On Friday evening, in bringing up the brig Ocean Queen, the pilot, Mr. Jones, had the misfortune to let her touch the ground on the north patch off the Mint. The ship had just swung flood at 6-50 or 7 P.M., and it was getting dark, and owing to a cargo boat, without lights being in the way, it is believed that Mr. Jones had to luff a little to avoid running her down and hence the accident. There being a rising tide, the ship, of course, did not rest, and she was speedily hauled out of her fix. To satisfy the surveyors she must of course dock. We hear that the pilot has offered to bear this expense, providing the captain does any little carpentering she may require, and provided that, beyond the expense he shall be put to, no further steps be taken. The transporting and docking charges will amount to over Rs. 500, and the offer of Mr. Jones, if our information is correct, seems a fair one.

The Young Men's Christian Association.—We hear that the Young Men's Christian Association in Bombay have taken in hand a service every Sunday on board one of the ships in the Bombay Harbour. We hope to hear of work done by the Poona Association, among those who live far away from the ordinary churches and are too weak to walk great distances to attend public worship.—*Deccan Herald.*

Mahableshwur.—We hear from Mahableshwur that Mr Myatt, the house agent, has arrived there, and is busily engaged in seeing that the houses under his charge are put in thorough order for those who are expected at that retreat immediately after the monsoon. The coming of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will, we fear, interfere with the October-November season at the hills, unless indeed His Royal Highness pays a visit to that pretty station. The scenery at the hills just now is magnificent, and the wild mists give an air of solemn grandeur to the place which has an inexpressible fascination to the new comer.—*Id.*

The "Guzerat Mitra's" Opinion of Parsees.—The Parsees are, after all, a fine people. The old assume an air of great wisdom, but the young are nothing if not mischievous. In a railway train they never sit quiet like Hindoos. They will have some joke with a Portuguese, or with a groom. Life is weary, and full of adversity and woe, and therefore they try to make it smooth by humorous talk and debate. We do not accuse them of injuring in any way any people, because if we said so, we would not be right, but they are certainly inclined to try their dialectic skill with persons who know no reasoning. Thus a young Parsee will be ready to argue on the smallest matter, for the sake of fun, with a groom or other servant, and will speak in the groom's own dialect, and surprise him with a fair and flowing speech.

What the "Guzerat Mitra" thinks of Borahs.—The ignorance which prevails among the Borahs is solely on account of their subordination to their priests. As regards education they are extremely in a backward state. Some of them can read the Koran, but most of them are content to hear portions of that remarkable book read out to them by their elders. Among the Borahs he who reads takes high rank as an educated and useful man. Almost all of them are traders and shopkeepers, and the first thing that a child is taught by his parents is how to cook food. From their tender years children are sent out into the streets to earn money, and every one of them is taught reverence to parents, and a special reverence to priests. They are a meek and patient race, and of themselves they can with perfect truth say like a Jew, that 'sufferance is the badge of all our tribe.' Their ignorance is truly deplorable, but what shall we say of the ignorance of their women, who are never allowed to go out freely, and who every time that they go out are dressed from head to foot. Their experience is limited to the corners of a room. In fact their ladies languish and pine away in gloomy solitude. The population of this harmless race is greater in this city than in any part of the Presidency. The cause of all this low state in which they live is not far to seek. It should not be supposed that they cannot get their food. They are generally content with little, and they get their sustenance by some means or other. The cup of tea which we saw one Borah merchant drinking in the evening was not worth more than a twelfth part of an anna. This will give a good measure of their other expenditure. All these facts point to one conclusion. No people can hope to rise and to make a steady progress in intelligence, in wealth, in industry and art who are slaves of their priests. While practising the strictest economy in their households, they permit their priests to be extravagant. And the purses of the priests, when empty, are filled from the pockets of their co-religionists. A wealthy Borah cannot call all his property his own, because a grasping priest predominates over him. This subjection is borne with cheerfulness and satisfaction. The faith which they have in the goodness and the virtues of their priests is remarkable. The papal infallibility may be a new dogma so far as Europe is concerned, and the Catholic world is concerned, but it appears to us to be simply a copy of what has been in existence long in this country—namely, the subordination of heart and soul of the Borahs to their head priests, whose judgment is supposed to be in every case righteous and who are supposed to be exempt from the errors of mankind.

THE NEW CUSTOMS' TARIFF, 1875.

An Old Epigram with a New Face.

'Tis lately from Famine we've had a relief,
And "Plenty" is every one's cry;
The New Customs' Tariff now causes us grief,
Tho' *our spirits* were never so high!

H. W. B.

ALWAYS IN STOCK. Ladies' Dresses and Costume, as well as Children's Holland and Cloth Suits suitable for the Voyage Home. Separate Catalogue of Layettes, Under linen and Corsets on application to Watson and Company Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

MRS. LEWIS' COMPANY.

On Saturday night this company played "Leah" before a crowded house. The drama was excellently performed, and Mrs. Lewis' performance of the part of the heroine (which we have previously described at length) was the subject of general admiration. Besides the admirable rendering of "Leah," we may say that the parts of Rudolph, Anne, Nathan, the Doctor, and all the minor personages were very satisfactorily performed, and at the close of the performance we do not think there was a dry eye in the Theatre. We call attention to to-night's programme, and to the fact that to-morrow Mrs. Lewis will take her benefit.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—15th Sept.

(Before the Second Judge, N. Spencer, Esq.)

Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia v. The New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Co. Limited.

This was an action to recover damages for trespass committed by the defendants on plaintiff's land at Coorla. The hearing of the case occupied three days, and on the 11th August last, on the application of the defendants, a commission was issued to the Political Agent at Kattywar, for the examination of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, late secretary and manager of the company, who was said to be a material witness for the defence. It was at the same time ordered that the case should be set down peremptorily for hearing this day, 15th September, whether the commission was returned or not. The case was accordingly called on this day, the commission had not been returned. After examining one witness, and hearing Mr. Mayhew on behalf of the plaintiff, the Court delivered the following judgment. The plaintiff charges the defendants in this case with two acts of trespass. (1st.) Cutting down a cactus hedge which he had planted to enclose a plot of land belonging to him, situated in front, and on the west side of the defendant's mill, and depositing iron and other materials on the land; and (2nd) erecting voltas or seats on plaintiff's land situated on the north side of a range of chawls belonging to defendants, and occupied by their tenants. It is admitted by the manager of the defendant's mill, that he ordered the hedge to be cut down, and the materials to be deposited on the land, and that the company have approved of what he did. Independently of this statement there is sufficient evidence of ratification of the manager's acts by the company inasmuch as they have not removed the materials, although required by notice to do so, and have appeared here to defend his acts. The plot of land in question belongs to the plaintiff but it is alleged that, sometime ago, it was swampy, and that when the defendant's mill buildings were being extended, and they had for this purpose to cut down the hill in the rear of their premises, and excavated earth, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, the then secretary to the company, entered into agreement with the plaintiff that, in consideration of the company using the excavated earth, for the purpose of reclaiming plaintiff's land, the latter undertook to apply to the Collector of Tanna to divide the road leading from Coorla to Tanna, and which now lies between the reclaimed land and the mill, on to the reclaimed land, and to throw the old road into the compound of the mill, and that until this should be done, the defendants should have the right to deposit their materials on the reclaimed land. The plaintiff denies that he ever entered into such an agreement. There is no documentary evidence whatsoever of the alleged agreement, not even in the minutes of the directors of the company. The only person capable of proving the agreement is Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. A commission was issued to the Political Agent at Kattywar to take his evidence. That commission has not been returned, and even if it had, could now be read, as Cassumbhoy has since returned to, and is now in, Bombay, and can appear in Court to give evidence but declined to do so. In reply to the several notices sent by plaintiff to defendant complaining of the trespass, the alleged agreement is not mentioned; and, in fact, the first time the agreement was set up was, when the case came into this Court plaintiff admits that he did at different times give permission to allow materials being deposited, but this was by special request. He states that in June, last year, he gave a written notice for the materials then lying on the land to be at once removed, that Cassumbhoy applied to him for time to do so, which he granted, and that in November last all the materials were removed, and that nothing was deposited on the land from that time until the commission of the trespass complained of. Mr. Alcock, the mill manager, admits that he got orders in November to remove the materials. He is unable to say why those orders were given. The plaintiff states that he allowed the excavated earth to be deposited on his land, as a matter of mutual convenience. It improved his land and saved the company heavy expense in carrying away the earth to a distance which they otherwise would have been compelled to do, as they have no vacant land, and their premises are on all sides surrounded by plaintiff's land. Mr. Alcock admits that if plaintiff had not given permission for depositing the earth it would have had to be carried away, but he adds that in that case it would not have been necessary for them to have excavated to the extent they did. They could have built the additions to the mill-buildings on a higher level. Speaking as an unprofessional man it appears to me to be a great convenience to have the different floors of the mill on the same level, and this saves the cost of haulage in working. Again, here is the evidence of plaintiff corroborated by his son and Premchund Roychund, the broker, that two months before his departure from Bombay, Cassumbhoy to plaintiff to purchase this land on behalf of the defendants. It may be said that this is not evidence against the company inasmuch Cassumbhoy had then ceased to be secretary. It appears, however, that although he is not the nominal secretary, he has a considerable interest in the mill, as he shares one half the commission with the present secretary, such a request moreover is inconsistent with the existence of the alleged agreement. As to the second trespass, it is admitted that the voltas were not erected by the defendants but by their tenants, the occupants of the chawl; the manager, however, says that although notice has been served on the defendants to remove them, they have done nothing in the matter, they have not themselves taken any steps to remove them nor have they required the tenants to do so. I am of opinion that defendants are liable for this trespass also. The plaintiff seeks rather for a declaration of his rights, than for heavy damages. This is a case, however, in which the court ought to award substantial damages. The plaintiff's hedge was twice cut down, and he has been kept out of possession of this land since May last. I award Rs. 300 as damages, and apportion that sum as under. Rs. 275 for cutting down the hedge, and depositing materials, Rs. 25 for erecting the voltas. This being an action for these recovery of damages for trespass, I cannot, as asked, make an order for the possession of the land, but as the defendants will subject themselves to other actions for continuing trespass, if they persist in keeping their materials on the land, I have doubt this award will, practically, have the effect of giving the plaintiff possession.

ACHEEN.

The following particulars of the bombardment of Sambelangan on the Achinese coast are translated from the Batavia *Algemeen Dagblad* of the 17th August and published in the *Straits Times* of September 4th:—

Acheen, 22nd July, 1875.

"The latest naval news is the bombardment of the principal campong of the petty state of Sambelangan, on the North Coast of Acheen. Some time ago, stricter orders were received regarding the checking of the fisheries carried on by the people of the petty states of Sambelangan and Murdoo, and cruising off the coast of the latter was consequently actively proceeded with. Whenever a fishing prahu ventured outside, the cruiser by means of musketry or case shot compelled her to stop her occupation, and to return to the river. The Sambelangan people were those who principally ventured again and again to put to sea and, although they were continually chased back, they did not appear to give up endeavours, but repeatedly renewed their efforts to provide the campong with fish. At length one of the men-of-war succeeded in attacking a number of fishermen so unexpectedly that they had to leave a large net behind, and to flee to the beach. From there they endeavoured to draw in the net. A boat which had been despatched towards it was, however, too quick for them, and brought the net on board. Whilst this was happening several armed men arrived on the sea shore, and fired upon the boats and the ship but without effect. The man-of-war continued her course and again arrived off Sambelangan two days afterwards. When she had sailed past the campong and was off a dyke which stretched along the beach for a very great distance, she was received with a well kept up fire. Hundreds of armed men occupied this dyke, and the whole coast to the west was covered with on-lookers. Of course the musketry from the shore was not left unanswered; a reply was soon given not only by a similar fire but also by shells and case shot. Firing upon the occupied dyke was stopped after about two hours, and the ship steamed to Gighen to inform the Commander of the station of the event."

"The consequence was that very early in the morning of the 19th July, H. N. M's. steamers Citadel Van Antwerpen, Schouwen, and Palembang steamed from the roadstead of Gighen towards the East and having arrived near Sambelangan, they took up a position off the campong. It was as if the Sambelangers knew that the vessels would come. In the campong a red flag with white figures was hoisted. More than a thousand men moved about along the beach and behind the dyke, all nicely dressed, most of them wearing white head-dresses and bajus, while their *Klewangs* glittered in the rays of the morning sun. Apparently they were expecting a landing and had wholly prepared themselves for it, but how disappointed they were when, at about 9 o'clock, the Citadel van Antwerpen opened fire, which example was immediately followed by the other vessels, whereupon a shower of shells was, as it were, thrown as well into the campong as behind the dyke. The campong was soon set on fire, but the enemy had the good luck to extinguish the flames. Their joy was short, for scarcely half an hour afterwards it again caught fire, this time at two places, and so fiercely that extinguishing it was no longer possible. The red flag which so proudly floated above the roofs soon fell also a prey to the flames. At twelve o'clock the bombardment was stopped until two in the afternoon, when it was again continued. The fire was now chiefly directed upon the dyke behind which the Sambelangers had been posted all this time. At first they open a musketry fire, but as they soon perceived that the ships were too far off from the beach for it to have effect they stopped the same; now and then only a *lilla* ball was sent to the ships, one of which hit the Schouwen just on the water line. At 5 o'clock the chastisement was considered sufficient and the ships returned to the roadstead of Gighen. The campong was burnt to the ground. We could not, however, ascertain the effect of our fire upon the men, because they were able so to retire behind the dyke, that we did not see whether the shells and case shot proved effective. The fire was, however, kept up the whole day in such a lively manner, and the shells burst for the most part so accurately above the dyke, that the number of killed and wounded must have been great."

As to Tuanku Daud, the Commanding Officer at Acheen, states:—

"A rumour was current on the 21st July that Tuanku Daud was not yet installed as Sultan, because he cannot yet fulfil the obligation of presenting, on his accession to the throne, the *hulubalangs* of each of the three eagles with a *pembrian rajah* of dols. 10,000."

In explanation of the above it may be stated that **pembrian rajah is the name given to the present which it is custom in Acheen for every new Sultan to make to the panglimas of the three eagles, on his elevation to the throne.**

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE POLO MATCH AT POONA.

POONA, 20TH SEPT.

The Polo match was won easily by Bombay, who made three goals, without Poona making [illegible].

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

WRECK OF A P. AND O. STEAMER.

HONGKONG, 20TH SEPT.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Sunda, whilst proceeding with the Japan mails, struck upon a rock off the Island of Turnabout on the 14th inst. The mails, passenger and crew have all been saved and taken to Shanghai by the Geelong.

Hopes are entertained that the Sunda will be floated off.

LONDON, 18TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
Exchange on India	1s. 9 11/16 to ⅝d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92
4½ do. do.	93
5½ do. do.	98½
Oriental Bank shares	£45.
Chartered do.	£16
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£18
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£64,875,000
„ Notes in circulation	£94,375,000
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104½
Bar Silver	56⅝

The sum of £100,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrival—Enigma.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Vingorla.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 20th September, 4-45 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind W. Ther. 83. Fall of rain 30 cents.

CARWAR, 20th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind S. 2. Ther. 82. Bar. 30·1. Fall of rain 59 cents.

MANGALORE, 20th September, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind Westerly. Ther. max 81, min. 73. W. B. 79. Bar. 29·82. Fall of rain 38 cents.

TUTICORIN, 20th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind moderate E. S. E. Ther. 86. Bar. 28·84.

VINGORLA, 20th September, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. light. Ther. 88. Fall of rain 84 cents.

WE are glad to learn that the ship St. Bernard, Captain Tulloch, reached Moulmein on the 19th instant, after a smart passage of 19 days from this port.

WE hear that the Political Agent in Kattywar leaves for the districts on the 20th instant, and that he, with the 1st and 2nd Class Chiefs of the province, will arrive at Bombay on or about the 18th proximo.

THE list of insolvents who have filed their schedules at Madras contains the following:—"Oomdutt-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, a Mahomedan gentleman, the third son of His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor, Prince of Arcot, deceased."

THE Simla paper complains that his Allahabad contemporary is hardly right in drawing before the public the affairs of the local Club. Matters are likely to blow over without harm or offence but for the unfortunate publicity which is given to them.

THE P. and O. s.s. Sunda, which, we learn by Reuter's telegram from Hongkong, struck on a rock off the island of Turnabout whilst carrying the Japan mails, is a ship of 1,682 tons burden and 300 horse-power, and is one of the smaller vessels of the P. and O. Co.'s fleet.

MR. CANDY, officiating Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, left the province on the 13th instant for Poona on a month's privilege leave, and is not likely to return as Mr. Jardine, who is acting for Mr. Watts in the High Court, will be relieved by the 15th proximo.

THE death is announced of Mr. J. J. Coelho, on the 13th instant, at Mangalore. Mr. Coelho was one of the largest landed proprietors in South Canara. He belonged to one of the first Catholic families at the place. His charities were large and numerous. Some eighteen years ago he built a chapel at a cost of Rs. 45,000.

ON Thursday morning last General Elmhirst, C. B., who succeeds General Borton, C. B., in the command of the Mysore Division of the Army arrived at Bangalore. The usual salute was fired. Most of the military officers of the station awaited his arrival and received him on the platform. Captain E. P. Elmhirst, of the 9th Foot, accompanies the General as Aide-de-Camp.

AT the recommendation of Mr. Sutcliffe, the officiating Director of Public Instruction, the Lieutenant-Governor has, it is said, consented to allow the teaching of Botany in the Dacca College, as His Honor thinks there will be a demand for students with such training, and he will be glad to hear that arrangements are being made for laying out a garden in the compound of the College.

WE read in the *Straits Times* that the steamer Batavia, the pioneer of Messrs. Rubbatino's line between Singapore and Genoa, left Penang on the 27th August, and was to return there the next day, *en route* to Batavia. She would call at Singapore on her return voyage from Batavia. Should the venture prove encouraging the establishment of a regular line of steamers on the Singapore route would be the result.

WE learn from Rajkote that the Thakore Saheb of that State, Shree Bawajee Marumunjee, has set his face against the various attempts made by the Mahajuns of the city to prohibit the bringing in and sale of meat in the town. He has issued strict orders to the effect that all his subjects having equal rights, any attempt to interfere with them by any section of the community, will be dealt with in suitable terms.

THE steamer Irrawaddy was successfully launched from the Government Dockyard at Kidderpore on Thursday afternoon. This vessel has been designed and built by Mr. MacGregor, the Superintendent Engineer at the Dockyard. She is intended to carry troops and Government stores on the Irrawaddy. The engines, which are not as yet quite completed, have also been manufactured at Kidderpore. The Irrawaddy will be sent down to Rangoon during the ensuing cold weather.

MR. JAMES WALKER ROBERTSON resigned the Bombay Civil Service on Saturday last. Mr. Robertson has served in various offices in the Revenue Department for 28 years. He was Collector and District Magistrate of Tanna for eight years, and his departure from that district is much regretted both by natives and by Europeans. Mr. Robertson lately declined the appointment of Revenue Commissioner which ought in fairness to have been conferred on him three years ago. He was not a lounger at Parell or Gunnesh Khind, and suffered accordingly.

WE learn from the *Indian Daily News* that Mr. Sanderson, Superintendent of the Mysore kheddah, who has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Elephant kheddah at Dacca, *vice* Mr. Nuthall, proceeded on furlough, assumed charge of his office, and relieved Captain Cubitt on the 7th instant. The above-mentioned officer intends to proceed to the Tipperah Hills, and to establish a temporary kheddah there, to carry on the operations for elephant-catching during the ensuing season which commences next month.

ACCORDING to the *China Mail* an important reform or a step towards progress is meditated by the Japanese Government. This is the abolition of the use of the Chinese characters in all official documents, and the employment instead of the simple Hira Kana which every Japanese can read. This will vastly facilitate the study of the Japanese language by foreigners, and consequently remove another of the barriers to intercourse between the Japanese and the nations of the West. The spoken language is said to be fairly easy to learn, and the chief stumbling-block to interpreters has been the cumbrous, unsuitable, and quite unnecessary written characters transplanted from China.

A STRANGE story comes from Coconada. A writer in the local paper states that a traffic is carried on at that station in "children and infants," who are carried away to Burma by their purchasers—for what purpose we are not told. This traffic, it is said, goes on whenever there is a scarcity prevailing in the villages to the north or west of Coconada, when a large number of persons, belonging to the agricultural classes, flock to that place as a temporary abode: at such a time, to quote the writer's own words, there may be met "fathers, mothers or husbands, wandering in distraction in our streets, and going from house to house making anxious enquiries after son or daughter." The *Madras Times*, who tells this story asks, can there be any truth in this story? If so, the subject calls for inquiry.

WE read in the Madras papers that cholera is still raging dreadfully in all parts of the town of Salem, and there are 30 to 40 deaths daily. Every effort is being made by the Municipality to check the spread of the disease, but all seems vain. The Collector, who is doing his best for the inhabitants, has issued orders to have the houses whitewashed and a couple of hundred rockets let off nightly at the expense of the Local Fund Board. The panic-stricken Hindoos are performing different kinds of poojahs; and the Mahomedans are conspicuous in their nightly processions reading aloud the Koran. Mettoo street is infested the most, and scarcely a house is free of it. All the school-masters have given their students holidays. Most of the European and East Indian residents have left the town for Bangalore and other places.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* denying the statement made by the *Indian Mirror*, and which we yesterday copied, that Mr. Knight has been appointed editor of the *Statesman*, says:—"We beg to state that there is no truth whatever in the report, and that the editorial conduct of the paper is wholly and solely in the hands of Mr. H. W. Stainforth. Our readers may rest assured that if any change of the kind referred to had been made or contemplated, we should not have left it to an outsider to communicate the fact to the public."—Is there any affinity between the Calcutta and the Bombay journals, we may ask, for each one is a *Statesman*, and the Calcutta "leaders," we notice, not unfrequently, do duty over again in Bombay? Possibly the law of cohesion is in force by which the Bombay *Statesman* is impelled by natural attraction to appropriate his namesake's effusions.

IN a translation from the Manila papers, made by the *Straits Times*, we notice that on the 12th July last, the date fixed upon by a Spanish Naval Officer for the occurrence of a typhoon among the Philippines, a typhoon actually took place in the China Sea, which is thus referred to in the *Comercio* of the 22nd July:—

> The steamer Butuan brings us intelligence of a British vessel having arrived at Iloilo from Hongkong, after encountering a typhoon in the China Sea on the 12th July. We have also been informed that three laden vessels which left Iloilo had to put back; one of them with damage to her rigging. At Iloilo, too, bad weather has prevailed, but no damage has been done nor has any accident happened.

The bad weather prevailing at Manila from the 12th July, became a storm of such severity on the 20th following, that no doubt was entertained that it was the tail-end of a typhoon. The departure of the mail steamer Pasig from Manila to Singapore was delayed in consequence until the following day. But relatively little damage was done at Manila on the 20th; as to the provinces, several coasting craft were wrecked, and lives were lost.

A MOST interesting correspondence is published in the *Assam Gazette*, regarding the discovery of limestone in the sub-division of Mungledye. Mr. Driberg, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of Durrung, reports having found limestone and travertine when out on exploration duty under instructions from the Chief Commissioner. His first find was at the Bornadi, which forms the boundary between the Camroop and Durrung districts, and again about four miles north of the line which forms the boundary between British and Bhootan territory. When found, the stone was lying in the bed of the river and along its banks but was so scattered as to render it doubtful if its collection and transport to Gowhatty would be worth the attention of Government. It is Mr. Driberg's impression that limestone exists in large quantities in the hills up the Bornadi. Coolie labour would have to be employed, which would raise the cost of transport considerably. At present, says Mr. Driberg, our knowledge of the existence of limestone in the hills up the Deochanga Pass—as the Bornadi Pass is called—is uncertain. It is therefore contemplated sending up a small exploring party next cold season.

THE *N. China Herald* of August 21 publishes the following letter from a correspondent at Tientsin:—The little "tiff" between Mr. Wade and the Viceroy, of which I gave an account in my last letter, has been productive of some good. At least it has had the wholesome effect of *limbering* up the stiff hinges of the Viceroy's Yamen doorway. Mr. Wade again, visited the Governor-General on the 8th August, and was honoured by an *immediate* entrance to the presence of the great man. It is stated on good authority that Mr. Wade is discussing with the Viceroy the terms of settlement of the Margary affair, which have been submitted to the Chinese Government. Very little appears to be known outside of official circles of the conditions upon which Mr. Wade proposes an adjustment. It is, however, safe to say that the Chinese are in a yielding mood, and I shall not be surprised if we receive an official announcement of the final settlement of the whole question, within a reasonable time. Mr. Mayers, Chinese Secretary to Her Britanic Majesty's Legation, left here for Peking yesterday. There can no longer be a reasonable doubt that it is Mr. Wade's intention to remain here until a final settlement of the Margary difficulty is arrived at.

THE Mayo School of Industrial Art at Lahore is to be opened on the 1st November next, under the superintendence of Mr. J L. Kipling, Principal. Provision will be made for special and technical instruction suitable for architectural and lithographic draughtsmen, potters, wood and stone-carvers, engravers on metal and wood, embroiderers, &c., &c. The advanced studies of the school will include—the principles of oriental design; oriental design; modelling from examples and from nature; moulding and coating in plaster; architectural drawing; advanced perspective; studies in colour of still life; drawing from the living model in black and white; paintings from the living model in black and white; modelling from the living model in black and white. For the present no fees will be charged. Each student will be considered a probationer for two months, after which period, should he appear in the judgment of the Principal to give no promise of satisfactory progress, his further attendance may be dispensed with. Twenty scholarships, viz., 10 of Rs. 5; 5 of Rs. 7; and 5 of Rs. 10 per mensem are placed at the disposal of the Principal, to be awarded to students who show promise of distinction. These are liable to be withdrawn or reduced at his discretion if the holders prove inapt or inattentive.

WHAT will Mr. Ravenscroft say to the following adulteration of piece goods, the description of which we find in the *Madras Mail*? If we are to follow Mr. Ravenscroft's advice another Cotton Frauds Department will be wanted, so Covenanted expectants may be on the look out for a windfall. The *Mail* says:—An unusual practice is common among the cloth-sellers in Jubbulpore. Bales of English piece goods are carried to the Oomtee rivulet and washed, and a correspondent of a contemporary has found, that the object of this is to thicken the texture of the cloth, and so to get a much higher price than that current for them as they arrive from Manchester. The pieces are one by one opened out at the river's brink and washed in the running water. This takes off the English sizing; they are next re-rolled and well beaten with wooden clubs, dipped, and beaten again and again, and so on for hours; the threads then begin to swell and thicken the cloth, so that the weaving appears close and tough. They are then re-opened and partly dried, dipped into a tub of well boiled rice water (such as is used by dhobies for starching) and carefully hung out to dry. When dried, each piece is carefully re-folded, pressed, and placed in the shop for sale. The change the cloths undergo by this process is astonishing. A coarse long-cloth, worth say four annas a-yard, is transformed to a close-textured fabric rivalling one of Horrocks's best. The clothes so *improved* are chiefly sent out to villages and outstations, where they are readily sold as Manchester goods of the stoutest and best quality.

THE China papers publish the following account of the massacre of some sixty Christians at Saigon:—In March 1874, when the massacres in the South of Tonquin took place, two French missionaries, with about eighty Christians succeeded in escaping in a boat, and arrived at Saigon on the 27th of the same month, hoping that the French would send assistance to their persecuted brethren. This, however, was not done: the Tonquinese remained at Saigon till May this year, when they believed the country quiet enough to go back. On the 7th May, from 65 to 70 of them left (the remainder having died during their stay here), in charge of Father Marie, who was one of the two that fled with them to Saigon. They put into a small harbour on the other side of Hue, not very far from the capital of Annam, for the purpose of getting a fresh supply of water and provisions. Here they were attacked by Chinese pirates. A few who were on shore escaped, but all those on board were killed and thrown overboard, including Father Marie. The girls and women were spared, probably with the intention of selling them on the Coast of China. There is little doubt that these pirates were in the pay of the Annamites, who induced them to commit the atrocity. The victims had lived at Saigon on the missionaries' charity, and had, when leaving, nothing but the provisions necessary for the voyage. Real pirates attack only junks having rich cargoes and money on board; besides, they do not generally kill people who offer no resistance. Nor do pirates place themselves in the way of men-of-war, either coming from or going to Tonquin; nor do they enter a port where the Annamites could easily catch them if they chose. There is, therefore, no doubt whatever that it was done with the knowledge and consent of the Annamites, who paid the murderers for executing their horrible contract, being advised of the victims' departure from Saigon by their spies.

MADRAS has wisely resolved, remarks the local *Mail*, to render the Prince of Wales's visit memorable by arranging for a display of fireworks as magnificent as any the world has yet seen. In Bombay the fireworks display is to occupy a subordinate position in the programme of "events" in the Prince's honour; and in Calcutta there is to be a display of fireworks made on the spot, by native workmen, with native materials, under the direction of Messrs. Brock & Co., the Crystal Palace pyrotechnists. In Madras, however, we are going to pay Messrs. Brock & Co., Rs. 10,000 for a display of their own fireworks, corresponding in every respect to the recent display at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the Sultan of Zanzibar's honour, which was described by the *Times* as the most enchanting exhibition of pyrotechny ever witnessed. It is not an idle matter to afford nearly half a million of people in this town, whose lives are uneventful and monotonous, an opportunity of seeing a pyrotechnic achievement the recollection of which can never, as long as they live, be forgotten; and it should be a source of gratification to our Royal guest, to know that his visit has the result of giving pleasure to so large a number of people. The local display will be planned and personally superintended by a member of Messrs. Brock's firm. The apparatus will be obtained from London by one or more of the steamers of Wilson's line. We cordially approve of the expenditure of so considerable a sum as Rs. 10,000 for two hours entertainment, not only because that entertainment is likely to be unique in India in this generation, but chiefly because it will afford gratification to all classes of the community. The showers of stars, glittering like huge jewels in the midnight sky, the cataract of golden fire, the final burst of streams of rockets of dazzling beauty, must make on the minds of all an indelible and most pleasurable impression.

FROM the *Siam Advertiser* of the 26th August we learn the following items of Siam news. An expedition was being fitted out for the Northern Provinces, where a clan or tribe called the Cheen Haus had been committing depredations on Siamese territory. It is uncertain whether the Cheen Haus are themselves subject to Siam, and it is also difficult to ascertain the extent of the disturbances. It is now said, however, that the offending Cheen Haus are merely a party of traders, who, having had some transactions with the local officials of Puen, were defrauded of their payment, and took the law into their own hands. The Siamese at Bangkok appear to be absorbed in preparations for the expedition, which would be commanded and officered by nobles of high rank, notable among whom is H. M. the King's uncle, H. R. H. the Somdetch Chowfa Mahahmalah. Many members of the "Young Siam" party are said to be anxious to join the expedition, in order to gain a knowledge of military tactics. It is anticipated, however, that the only work to do will be bush fighting, for which the force is being especially equipped, and it was said that probably a battery of gatling guns would be included in the outfit. The force is expected to leave Bangkok for the North about the middle of November. The Royal Mint at Bangkok is slowly approaching completion, and is expected to commence operations about the end of this month. The building is of imposing appearance, and is well adapted for the work to be performed in it. The only drawback to the success of the Mint is the intrinsic worthlessness of the coins issued from it. Siam does not precisely follow the American system of Treasury Notes or a Postal Currency, but has, if anything, rather improved upon it, by the issue of bronze two cent pieces, worth about 8 to 10 cents per dozen; the bazaar dealers, fully aware of this, when tendered these coins, charge a higher price for their wares, and prefer to use the tokens issued by the gambling houses, which have fixed nominal values. The Siamese Government has set about working the gold mines; and though the work had been greatly retarded by illness among the workmen, the Superintendent excepts to be able so show samples about a month hence. The telegraph survey expedition was expected to return to Bangkok in a few day's, when it would be possible to form an estimate of the cost of construction of the line and length of time required for its completion. Bangkok is also to be lighted with gas, and good progress is being made with the gas works.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

(*From a Correspondent of the Times, Aug. 24*)

DURING a journey from the North-West Provinces to Calcutta I found in the same train three "time-expired" soldiers, quite young men, on their way to Australia to begin life afresh as farmers or workmen. They were in robust health, and had managed, they told me, to save "a nice bit of money" with which to make the new venture. I think they were teetotallers. At all events, they were not drinkers, and, as there are now about 6,000 teetotallers—men, women, and children—in the Indian Army, we may expect many more such ventures as time goes on.

There are other respects in which of late years there has been a singular change in the British Army in India. Books, newspapers, schoolmasters have long been within reach of every soldier. Some of the men preach or "hold prayer meetings," and, as an impression has gradually grown up that they fight none the less resolutely on that account, any sensible man who has anything to say, and can say it without circumlocution, is sure of an audience. One case occurred some time ago in which a chaplain interfered to prevent a man from preaching, but he raised a nest of hornets about his ears, and, whether he was right or wrong in fact, the sense of the men was against him, and I think the preacher remained master of the position. I believe, too, it is a fact that there has grown up among the British troops in India a sense of religion without the outward demonstration of preaching or public prayers. There is at present, or very recently was, in India an ex-officer with only one arm. He went out with "great prospects;" but he gave up everything for his faith, and became a missionary, connected with no Church, but helping all Churches, and living very humbly in means and deportment. He had strange notions of what a man can accomplish by praying. Travelling with one of the two missionaries who have done such wonders among the Santals (men like himself, connected with no Church), the ex-officer was caught by a tiger, which nipped off his arm. I asked his brother missionary, "What did you do?" He said; "I knelt down and prayed hard, and shouted aloud—I had no gun—and the tiger went away with the arm." The man who was injured some time afterwards galloped over the Nepaul frontier, to either preach or scatter his books about, and, of course, he was apprehended and sent back to British territory, though not, I believe, till he had accomplished part of his self-imposed duty.

There cannot be a question, however, that other influences preponderate among so large a body of men. Healthy work is encouraged by all good officers, and some very good work is the result. In any cantonment you find men quietly at work or reading, passing away the long hours of an Indian day. The restraint is slight when the men are off duty, and in the main they spend their time as they please. The strong and occasionally useful caste feeling which an Englishman soon acquires in India preserves him from many pitfalls. It helps to keep him to his own people, and in many cases prevents him from injuring in the worst way the natives of India. No Brahmin is, as a rule, more fastidious than an English soldier as to the touch of a low caste hand. Not very long ago a man condemned to die, and with his arms pinioned, threw down his hat by a movement of the body, and kicked it away as it fell to prevent the indignity of having it removed by a man of low caste. Death he faced bravely enough, but his scorn at the idea of being touched by an inferior person's hand was intensely bitter. Many similar instances might be given of the same feeling operating in different ways. The cantonment regulations against the sale of drink to soldiers are exceptionally stern, but it scarce need be added that, in spite of all, the law is broken. Most of the crime committed in the Army arises from this cause. Too much, therefore, can scarcely be said for the men who are working so worthily to grapple with the evil by moral influence. Living among races which hardly even affect to like us, the only wonder is that the soldier's lot in India is as smooth as it is. Every good officer tries to smooth it as far as practicable, and there seems no sound reason to doubt that, with the facilities offered for recreation and emigration to the Colonies, we may yet see the Army in India once more popular as an outlet for enterprise and adventure. Naturally it would be much better if every man who wished to do so could marry, but as that, under the present conditions of the service, is impossible, the next best thing is to be able to point out a means whereby young men may save money and carry it with them in due course to a British colony.

The associations of a British regiment are very different from what they once were, and there are few places in the world where troops are more truly characterized by a sense of responsibility than in India, and few places where the inducements to industry and to healthy recreation are more available. It is a fact that when a regiment is ordered home the volunteers for remaining in India are often numerous, and often include good soldiers, not at all tempted by the comparative luxury of Eastern life. At the same time it would be absurd to deny that scarcely any European constitution stands for any long time the climate of India without periodical residence on the Hills, and it is said that, in spite of sanitary improvement, in the old days of long marches the general health of the Army was better than at present, when the troops can be carried almost anywhere by railway. Nothing of this will appear on the surface of affairs when the British troops in India meet the Prince of Wales, a small army compared with the great continental armies, but in *morale* and equipment equal to the best in the world. It will be something to the men to be reviewed in India by the Prince of Wales, and, as the weather at the time of the year will, in the ordinary course, be splendid, we may look for some interesting manœuvres. I have said nothing about the Native Army, but the omission is not one of disrespect or neglect; my object has been to point out certain phases of the life of European troops in India. The brave Sikh or Goorkah has few temptations compared with those which beset the European. He has, moreover, the associations of race and home, which the Englishman must create. I have no doubt, therefore, that many of your readers will find interest in these few general and desultory facts. There is plenty of room for anything that philanthropists would do for affording to the British soldier in India more of the advantages of European life. Books would always be welcome, if readable, and not childish. By such means the men would keep up their relations with home, and wherever their future lot might be cast, the feeling would probably remain, and assist to the building up of the great union of English nations which some think is among the certainties of the future. It may be relied upon that there is a vast amount of high intelligence among the British troops in India.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE CHURCH OF ROME.

THE republication of Mr. Gladstone's controversial pamphlets, and the preface which he has appended to them, prove that his interest in questions which might have been thought unattractive to a statesman has in no degree subsided. Mr. Gladstone's authority was not needed to convince students of civil or ecclesiastical history that the pretensions of the Roman Church have only been limited by real or imaginary opportunities of engrossing absolute power. The claims of the Gregorys, the Innocents, and the Bonifaces were asserted with varying success in times when it seemed possible that the Popes might establish their supremacy over Emperors and Kings. In later times when the secular authority had become predominant in Europe, the extreme claims of Rome were tacitly superseded, though they were never formally withdrawn. The traditional style of bulls and briefs and letters apostolic was well adapted to the expression of a policy which always varied with time and occasion. Latin superlatives might either be literally construed or explained away as common forms of the same nature with the obsolete titles and fictitious prerogatives of ordinary rulers. A King of England who habitually signed himself King of France, a King of Sardinia who professed to reign in Jerusalem, could scarcely affect surprise at the assumption by the Pope of attributes which seemed harmless because they were profane or incredible. Two hundred years have passed since Christian saw the Giant Pope sitting at the mouth of the cave where he had formerly put many men to death; but "though he be yet alive, he is, by reason of age, and also of the many shrewd brushes he met with in his younger days, grown so crazy and stiff in his joints that he can now do little more than sit in his cave's mouth grinning at Pilgrims as they go by, and biting his nails because he cannot come at them." Modern Pilgrims are more easily frightened, because the old giant, though he has since become even more helpless than in Bunyan's days, still grins and bites his nails. In the eighteenth century a Pope who, like his predecessors, persecuted the Jansenists, exchanged civilities with Voltaire. At a still later period Napoleon in vain reproached Pius VII. with neglect of his duty because he declined to use his spiritual weapons against the heretical English. Mr. Gladstone cannot have anticipated in his youth that his maturer years would be rendered uneasy by Papal encroachments.

The popular craze which culminated in the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill of 1851 proceeded from a surprise which itself originated in careless ignorance. Up to that time the majority of Englishmen had scarcely believed that the Roman Catholics were really in earnest. No class of the community except the English Catholics had any interest in the transfer of certain ecclesiastical functions from Vicars Apostolic to territorial bishops; but unluckily Cardinal Wiseman, who knew nothing of the English character, proclaimed his mission in verbose flourishes which were taken down for the occasion from the duties pigeon-holes of the Vatican. At the instigation of Lord John Russell, the vulgar of all ranks violently resented an assumption of spiritual authority which had always been implicitly involved in the existence of a Romish hierarcy in England. The politicians of the day who humoured the prevalent delusion were so far consistent that they passed a nugatory Act of Parliament instead of writing irrelevant pamphlets. One small and unpopular body of statesmen alone registered a protest in favour of toleration and common sense. All the former colleagues of Sir Robert Peel, including Mr. Gladstone, opposed to the general clamour the conclusive argument that power exercised by consent cannot be legally regarded as usurpation. The Pope and his emissaries for the time claimed no coercive authority, and they had as much right to establish Romish dioceses as the Wesleyan Conference to rearrange its circuits. The proposed reclamation of "the most flourishing kingdom of England" to the obedience of the Holy See was but a harmless figure of rhetoric. In the quarter of a century which has since elapsed several ladies and few womanlike men of the upper classes have furnished but a scanty fulfilment of Cardinal Wiseman's prophetic anticipations. Not a single grocer or tailor or blacksmith has joined the little band of proselytes; and the kingdom still flourishes with the same Protestant character which it has borne since the Reformation. With the internal changes which have agitated the Romish communion strangers have, except for reasons of curiosity, nothing to do. The Immaculate Conception and the Infallibility of the Pope were both long since professedly believed by considerable sects within the Church and by entire monastic orders. Both propositions are principally interesting as illustrations of the familiar process by which metaphors petrify into dogmas. There has also been an instructive spectacle for those who watched the tendency of decaying power to compensate itself by increased stringency for loss of external influence. The present Pope has during his reign, by ill-luck or mismanagement, forfeited the support of all the Catholic States of Europe; but he has consoled himself by crippling his own bishops through the concentration of spiritual authority in himself. In other words, the Giant grins and bites his nails the more viciously as the passing pilgrims are more and more completely removed beyond his reach.

Mr. Gladstone has never satisfactorily explained the apparent equanimity with which he seems at first to have received the terrible Vatican Decrees. It may perhaps be conjectured that as Prime Minister he was too busy to trouble himself with the chimerical alarms which now amuse his leisure; but the Vatican Council was held in 1870; and in 1873 Mr. Gladstone risked the allegiance of his party by overtures to the Catholic hierarchy in Ireland. His policy though it was unpopular, was liberal and confiding; and his Education Bill bore no trace of the aversion with which he now regards the modern Romish system. The truth is that the Irish bishops and clergy, though in common with the Catholic world in general they had accepted the decrees of the Council, had undergone no change of character or opinion through their acquiescence in an additional and unintelligible dogma. The interference of the Roman Court in their domestic affairs was more efficacious and more damaging to their interests than a score of miraculous paradoxes. If they had been left to themselves they would probably have accepted Mr. Gladstone's offers; but the Holy See, with its characteristic ignorance and obstinacy, overruled their discretion. Irritation at an undeserved rebuff seems for the first time to have stimulated Mr. Gladstone's indignation. If he regrets the additional obstacles which have been interposed in the way of a union of the Anglican and Roman Churches, he can have appreciated but imperfectly the objections to Popery which were entertained in England long before the meeting of the Vatican Council. The decline of a Prime Minister into a pamphleteer is as if Pericles had abandoned the administration of Athens to adopt the profession of an itinerant Sophist. If Mr. Gladstone proposed to restore the penal laws, or to repeal Catholic Emancipation, his object would be that of a politician, though not of a statesman; but his hallucination or hobby has not so far impaired the honourable consistency of his career as to make him an advocate of practical intolerance. His arguments, as they have no interest for Protestants, must be mainly addressed to Catholics; and many of the number may perhaps privately acknowledge the force of his appeal. Two or three laymen of good position ventured to express their approval of his first pamphlet; but instantly vigilant prelates pounced on the offenders, and reduced them to retractation or silence. A Roman Catholic, whatever he may think of infallibilities and conceptions, must, unless he is prepared to desert the communion of his ancestors, conciliate those who can give or withhold the necessary tickets of admission. More accurate knowledge of human nature would have proved to Mr. Gladstone the inutility of his efforts to rouse the Catholic laity to resistance.

One proof of the sinister influence of the Romish Church it was perhaps scarcely compatible with Mr. Gladstone's dignity to notice. He has been informed that the Duke Decazes prohibits the sale of a translation of his pamphlet at stalls in railway stations or in the streets. The machinery of French administration must have been strangely altered if the Minister for Foreign Affairs meddles with matters which belong exclusively to the department of his colleague of the Interior; but it is easy to believe that the Conservatives may, at the instigation of the priests, have induced a Minister to discountenance an attack on the Church. It was hardly worth Mr. Gladstone's while to enter into a supplementary controversy as to the meaning of some empty sentences in an ecclesiastical declamation. In one of his numerous speeches on the wrongs of the Pope it seems that Cardinal Manning thought fit to announce that the Temporal Power would hereafter be restored at the cost of a general and bloody war. When Mr. Gladstone complained of the sanguinary spirit of the prophecy, Cardinal Manning explained that he had only inferred the probability of war from the vast numbers of the regular armies of Europe. Mr. Gladstone justly replies that the military establishments have no special connexion with the affairs of Rome; and he adds that, if circumstances were favourable, the representatives of the Holy See would cease to explain away their war-like prognostication. It is undoubtedly true that ecclesiastical pretensions vary with opportunities; nor can it be doubted that a Roman Catholic dignitary would welcome an internecine war which should end in the restoration of the sovereignty of the Pope. So simple a knot requires no divine intervention to untie it. It is a waste of Mr. Gladstone's great abilities elaborately to demonstrate conclusions which his inferiors have long since taken for granted. It is well known that other famous statesmen have been proud of minor accomplishments which had little bearing on the business of their lives; but Richelieu wrote tragedies or danced only when there were for the time no Huguenot combinations to dissolve and no mutinous nobles to behead. It was reserved for Mr. Gladstone to concentrate all his energies on the exposition of a trivial crotchet.—*Saturday Review.*

UNDER-LINEN. A Large Stock Ready for Use both for Ladies and Children, always on hand. Orders to make to Ladies' Own or Special Patterns receive particular attention. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE USE OF "ETIQUETTE."

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

WITH a certain class of people at the present day what is commonly called "etiquette," for want of a better name, is the object of much scorn and ridicule. The old story of the man who would not pull another out of the water because he had not been introduced to him may be taken as a general illustration of the kind of satire which it has to encounter. There is a vague notion abroad that etiquette is a relic of the past and that it ought not to have been retained after bagwigs and swords, hooped petticoats and minuets, had disappeared from society.

Modern etiquette, no doubt, is a legacy of chivalry, representing the deference and homage which it rendered to the ladies, and the divinity which hedged them round in the eyes of romantic knights. As was sure to be the case in course of time, the form remained when a good deal of the spirit had departed. But the latter has never at the worst of times quite shaken the dust off its feet against us, and most men feel that in the outward respect which society prescribes towards ladies there is something more than ordinary politeness the courtesy which the stronger as a mere matter of course exhibit towards the weaker. Still, no doubt many people have forgotten the real significance of the system, the circumstances in which it had its origin, and the ends to which it is directed. They see in it a mere empty form, an inconvenient and disagreeable restraint upon the freedom of social intercourse; and they ask why it should exist. The answer is that the habit of centuries cannot be abandoned in a day without the greatest danger. Society on the whole has thought proper to maintain the system, and a very little reflection is sufficient to point out what must inevitably follow from the neglect of it by particular persons. One of the best known rules which this much maligned system lays down for the guidance of ladies is that they are not to enter into conversation with men who are strangers to them. We mean men whom they see for the first time in the street, in a shop, or in travelling. There is a class of men about the world who make a point of speaking to any woman who is at all pretty, and seems to be entirely alone. Like Falstaff, we "would it were otherwise," but so it is, and no good can come of shutting our eyes to facts. Such men draw their own conclusions at once from the observance or non observance of the rules of etiquette by the women whom they accost in these circumstances. The woman who neglects them is, they suppose, either ignorant or careless of them. In either case the man feels on safe ground in trying to make acquaintance with her. Such is the way in which men of this description reason. And as it is impossible to tell whether any given man who is a total stranger belongs to this category or not, the only safe plan is to adhere in all cases to the rule laid down by society. Women, especially girls, who enter freely into conversation with men who are absolute strangers to them, more particularly when both are quite alone, are set down either as belonging to a class of society which is not protected by the same conventionalities as protect ladies, or else as ladies who voluntarily denude themselves of this protection, and are willing to be treated as if they had no claim to it. Society has erected certain barriers for the protection of ladies under the circumstances we have supposed: has prescribed a certain rule of conduct whereby their position may be tested, and one which is quite sufficient to deter nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand—even such men as we have here described—from attempting to intrude upon them. The abandonment of these barriers will be generally construed by men of this stamp as a direct and deliberate encouragement. And no doubt they will frequently be right; but into what a very false position has the lady brought herself in whose case they happen to be wrong!

Etiquette undoubtedly has its weak points. In the first place, women who have been used to it, if they are ever placed, or ever place themselves, in a position where they cannot rely upon it, are far more defenceless than women who know not what it is. In the second place, no doubt ladies are quite right when they say it is very hard that they may not have an innocent conversation with an agreeable man who is a stranger, and who, especially on a journey, may render them many little services. It is doubtless very hard. But, unfortunately, in this world we have to do many hard things in order to avoid still harder ones. It is a disgrace to England, they say, that ladies cannot walk in the streets without being liable to be spoken to; and that if they travel alone, they must not open their lips to a stranger for fear of misconstruction. We grant it. But what are you to do? Scarlet fever is a very bad thing; but you will not escape infection by ignoring its existence. It would be a very great deal better if these precautions were unnecessary. But how are you to bring about this state of things? Who is to begin? It is quite certain that any systematic change in the relation of the sexes to each other, if not introduced with the utmost caution and circumspection, must be productive of considerable mischief. It might be a very good thing that conventional barriers should be broken down, and that youth and innocence should be a sufficient protection for any woman under any conceivable circumstances. But ladies who disobey the rule of etiquette in hopes of effecting a revolution in the manners of society ought to know that they do so at their peril. How great a reproach this may be upon Englishmen we do not stop to inquire. But if ladies choose to regard the etiquette which prescribes reserve as a remnant of barbarism which ought henceforth to be set at defiance by all women of spirit—if they do not shrink from placing themselves in all kinds of equivocal positions in order to liberate their sex from an irksome and unnatural restraint—we can respect their motives, but feel bound to warn them of their dangers. In an old and complex society like our own, with its vast inequalities of wealth and poverty, its feudal pride, its fixed formalities, those ideas of morality are not to be looked for which alone would render safe the abolition of the rules we are noticing. At the present time any lady disregarding them is doing a very foolish act, and one which is exceedingly likely to compromise her.

THE BESSEMER.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR,—As a pretty constant reader of the *World*, I have observed the article in your last number on Channel-crossing. Although the view expressed by the writer is, no doubt, a very natural one, it is one which does to me some injustice, which I am sure you would desire to correct. You seem to think that I stood in the same relation to the Bessemer as a tailor stands in to a coat with which he has to fit a person; whereas in point of fact my relation to her is rather that in which he would stand if he were of several tailors employed (one of them independently) for the purpose. Mr. Bessemer had about ninety feet of the vessel at her largest part appropriated to his purposes for him to put in it what he pleased, and there was a board of directors who also very naturally introduced into the vessel some things which formed no part of the original design. One of the consequences of this state of things—incidental as it was to the experimental nature of the vessel—was the introduction of much more weight than was contemplated, and it would require a great deal more skill than I possess to prevent extra weights giving extra immersion to a ship. So much for the 'fit' of the Bessemer to Calais Harbour as regards draught of water. With regard to her suitability for the harbour in other respects, it is proper to state that all the special arrangements which I introduced into the design to adapt her for entering and quitting a narrow harbour—such, for example, as the forming of each end into a bow and a stern, and the power of steaming and steering equally well in either direction—are perfectly successful. The fact still remains, as you will justly say, that on two occasions she struck Calais Pier on entering the harbour. It is never safe to assume, however, that a collision is the fault of the ship which occasions it, because any ship, however perfect, may be run into collision. On the other hand, we had in the Bessemer a skilful captain, who announced afterwards that the fault was the vessel's, and not his own—notwithstanding the fact that by my desire the fitness of the ship to enter and leave Calais Harbour had been specially tested by himself, and pronounced quite satisfactory. I explain the matter as follows:—During the progress of the ship's construction hydraulic steering-gear was applied to her rudders, not at my suggestion, but with my concurrence, based upon certain specific and responsible assurances, given after inquiry, to the effect that the arrangement was well and faultlessly adapted to the vessel. It turns out, however, that this hydraulic gear has a feature which, although discovered and insisted on by me, was not in my opinion sufficiently understood and realised by others until after the accident at Calais—viz. an inability to allow the helm to right itself promptly when the captain gives the word. The hydraulic gear compels the rudder to travel as slowly back to the central position as it travels from that position, and during its passage back it is all the time steering the ship when she ought not to be steered. This fact has been put beyond doubt by subsequent detailed experiments, and in my opinion it is too much to expect the judgment of any captain to allow properly for such a cause of unusual steerage in a very fast vessel entering a narrow harbour. The hydraulic gear should, I submit, be replaced by steam gear, which may be arranged without this serious defect. Unfortunately, however, so much money has been spent upon the vessel, and more especially upon the saloon and its appliances, that the company are without funds to make any such improvement, or indeed to bring the ship at all into use.

With regard to Calais Piers, I, of course, knew perfectly well their distances apart, their lengths, and other particulars. There was one thing, however, which I did not know, nor, I believe, did any one else concerned—viz. that these piers are by construction so fragile, and by age so decayed, that they are unfit for large vessels even to lie alongside of them in a breeze of wind, and this is the determining cause of the Bessemer not at present plying from Dover to Calais. I regret this, because a very small outlay upon the piers would provide for as much of them as is necessary being strengthened in such manner as to enable the Bessemer, Castalia, or other large vessels to ply safely to them.

The above explanations will, I think, show that a combination of untoward circumstances has operated against the immediate success of the Bessemer, and I hope that in giving them I have not hurt the susceptibilities of any one. You will perhaps in fairness excuse me for asking you to add to this letter a resolution, which the shareholders of the company passed at a recent meeting, after going very fully into all the facts of the case and listening to all the explanations which Mr. Bessemer sent them, and which the directors and myself gave in person. It was as follows:—'That in the opinion of this meeting the Bessemer, if lightened by the removal of the saloon and its machinery and of other weights, and if steered by steam instead of hydraulic machinery, will be perfectly fit for the service between Dover and Calais, and will be the fastest and most commodious vessel that can for a long time to come be placed upon that service. Also that such repairs and strengthenings of Calais Piers as are requisite to enable so large a ship to be brought alongside without damage would be performed for a very moderate outlay, and that the above alteration in the Bessemer and the above improvements in the piers are all that are necessary to enable the Bessemer to take her place upon the station as a very fast and commodious steamer, in which sea-sickness would not ordinarily be experienced, and but little even in bad weather.'—I am, sir, yours obediently,

E. J. REED.

8 Victoria Chambers, Westminster, August 16, 1875.

*** This 'resolution' seems to mean that if the Bessemer be deprived of her two specialties—the swinging saloon, which was her *raison d'etre*, and her hydraulic steering-gear—she may probably prove a useful vessel for the Channel service.

MISTAKEN AFFINITIES.

MEN of the world are presumed to have an accurate knowledge of the moral standing and social condition of women who are met with by accident and not vouched for. They are supposed not to make mistakes, though of course it is allowed that at times even the acutest observer among them may be deceived so far as to take for twin sisters those not in any way related. At the best, however, these exceptional cases are very rare. A man who knows his world is assumed to be able to understand at a glance in what category to place an unknown woman, even though she herself has not been careful to keep the line of demarcation sufficiently clear, but has shifted the ordinary labelling and confused the accepted lettering. Young women in England have a great deal of liberty, more than they have in any other country except America. But the vital difference between America and England is that there they are in the minority, while here they are in excess; hence in the former country they are in the position of the courted choosers, here in that of the glad-to-be-chosen. We need not affect false sentiment about the matter. If marriages are often unhappy and husbands turn out badly, all the same that girl is considered fortunate who has found a man willing to marry her, more especially in the class where marriage portions are the exception, not the rule. Women, therefore, of the middle class begin life by regarding men as prizes which they are lucky to succeed in winning. This of itself gives a certain tone to present manners, of which we see the expression in the greater license of talk allowed between the two sexes, in the almost universal prevalence of slang, in the undeniable fastness of young women and girls, and in the lounging familiarity characteristic of the modern youth; that is to say, in the endeavour of women to attract attention by false and reckless methods, and the liberties allowed to men as the prized and privileged class.

Some thirty years ago it would have been almost impossible to mistake a modest woman for a courtesan. When in those days the lines of demarcation were blurred, it was by the courtesan aping the simplicity of the modest woman, dressing with studied plainness as if desirous not to attract attention. Since then it has come to be the ladies who ape the courtesan in the showy attractiveness of their dress, and their utter abandonment of simplicity; so that it takes a very practised eye indeed to discern which is which, and whether the pretty young woman, alone, with rouged cheeks, blackened eyelids, whitened forehead, painted eyebrows and dyed hair, clothed in raiment of startling picturesqueness, and in a fancy hat of marvellous construction and as becoming as marvellous—whether this pretty poppet dressed up for show has turned out into the crowded streets only to be admired by the passers-by, or for something more than admiration. Here, then, we have the three conditions of modern womanhood—liberty; the fact that men are in the minority, and are therefore regarded as prizes; and close approximation in speech, bearing, and dress between women who are respectable and those who are not. It is as well to remember that between the two classes there hangs a ragged fringe of quasi-adventuresses; women not entirely bad—perhaps not bad at all, in any serious sense—but certainly of a more facile and independent kind than fathers and brothers for the most part approve. They are creatures floating on the surface of society, and ready for anything. Always on the look out for grist, they are easy of approach, and, having seen a good deal of life, are amusing and by no means squeamish. Sometimes they may have been nurses on the field; and at any rate they are sure to have travelled much, in circumstances not always desirable to detail at length. Wherever there is a commotion, there they are to be found, as much in their element as Mother Carey's chickens in a storm, ready for anything, from nursing wounded soldiers to living in the desert alone with Arabs or studying anatomy in French class-rooms, with from time to time excursions on to English platforms, where they lecture on woman's rights and man's iniquities. In this ragged fringe we come to the first misleading clue in the way of our accomplished man of the world who is supposed to be able to tabulate unknown women at a glance, and not liable to mistake the types. How is any man to know the difference between a woman of this class—facile and forward—and a girl who is only imprudently familiar on the one side, or a masked demirep on the other? The lines of demarcation are blurred; the distinctive characteristics confused. The free, familiar, confident young woman, who accepts a stranger's advances with the *sans façon* of a good Bohemian, who is dressed to attract, and lets it be seen that she is not troubled with false modesty, may be any one of the three. Who can tell? and is it wonderful if her position chances to be wrongly assigned?

We do not expect our pretty young women to deny their ordinary womanhood by mortifying garments, nor are they to be condemned as forward if they speak beyond monosyllables, or enter into a rational conversation with even a stranger. But they might make more distinction than they too often do between the dress of the house and that of the street, reserving for the safety of a known *entourage* that excess of attractiveness which now they display for the bewilderment and misleading of strange men. And they should also be more reticent than many of them are with people whom they do not know. They must be strangely ignorant if they do not understand the meaning of a man's looks and tentative approaches; if they do not know where they are drifting. But, indeed, any one beyond first childhood or imbecile innocence knows quite well after a time, and quite sufficiently in time, where imprudent confidence or unreflecting love of adventure will land her if she does not take care. The peril lies in the belief that it is possible to pull up in such a course at any moment. In all probability a girl never means things to go too far; but if she will play with fire, is it rational to be surprised if she is burnt? and can any one, not a lunatic, expect to treat men like marionettes, dancing only as they are jerked, and to be made mute and motionless at the wire-puller's pleasure? Human nature is pretty much the same now as it ever was; and the sons of Adam are as ready as their great progenitor to accept the apple which the daughters of Eve hold out to them.

The spirit of adventure in these bold, roving, unblushing days has certainly been carried to a dangerous point. Women appear to be no longer persuaded that modesty is at once their distinctive charm and their best protection; and the safety of comparative seclusion is an infliction which they resent as an insult; as, for instance, in travelling, when ladies' carriages are specially provided for them, they will rather go in the smoking saloon than in their own. On the one hand, they talk of doubtful subject; on the other, they paint and dye and dress like the flaunting creatures with whom they profess to be horrified at being confounded. There is no intention among any of them of being the desert rose wasting its sweetness, or of hiding the light of personal charms under bushels of concealing drapery. The craze for notoriety, excitement, attention, has touched them almost all, and the bloom is rubbed off long before the fruit is ripe. Startling portraits in the Academy are matched by their originals in even yet more startling attire, posed before their likenesses for the benefit of a gaping crowd; and the man who nowadays marries a pretty girl in her teens marries the "flame" of half a hundred previous aspirants—confessed or unconfessed. Women say their lives are dull; hence that they are driven into these questionable paths for excitement and diversion; but those of them who have kept to their duties, and made their happiness at home, do not find their lives uninteresting or their hours heavy. On the contrary, they find their portion by no means a meagre one, and they are glad to confess that, if they do all they have to do, they have no time left for repining, and none for the prosecution of "adventures." We say it advisedly, as a rule—no rule of course being without occasional exceptions—that a good girl, who is careful in her manners and modest in her dress, need not get into trouble anywhere. That indefinable something which men are rarely backward in recognizing makes her as safe with a stranger as with the mythic lion. In the redundancy of women, men do not care to lose their time in philandering about an unresponsive stranger, and a woman who is really on guard at every point is very unfortunate if she cannot travel from the Land's End to John o'Groat's without annoyance. If, beside being beautiful, she is free in her manner and audacious in her attire, can she wonder if she runs the risk of being mistaken, and assigned to the class with which she has identified herself by outside appearance?

It is a bad sign when men cease to respect women of their own or indeed of any class, but the women themselves are to blame for the intolerably flippant and impertinent tone pervading young society. We do not want to go back to the formalities of Sir Charles Grandison, and there is a winning charm in naturalness not to be had from the most perfected artificiality. Nevertheless, a slight return to old-world forms of courtesy, a little dash of that stately reverence of speech and demeanour which our forefathers exaggerated into pedantry, would be a gain in times when the young men give, as their greatest praise of a girl, "there is no nonsense about her"—meaning no bashfulness, no reserve, no girlish shrinking modesty; while the girls justify the compliment by calling the young men "dear boys"; and sometimes when they have less nonsense even than usual, and desire a closer assimilation of style, "old men." This is the "form" which is taught and held up for admiration in the ladies' novels of the day, and it is impossible to exaggerate the degree in which these writings have tended to corrupt and degrade the sex who chiefly write and read them. All these things are patent. Patent, too, is the inference that when a woman, from no fault of her own, falls into trouble, she suffers for the mistakes and follies of her class and the time. Personally she may be wholly blameless; but with all these lines of demarcation blurred, these distinctive characteristic confused, it is almost inevitable that there should be mistakes. Until we come to a more ethereal condition of existence the burden of self-protection must, we fear, lie on the women themselves. That burden is not very heavy, and the penance it includes not verry bitter. It is only that modest women must show what they are by a series of negatives, and take care not to expose themselves to misconstruction by an attractiveness of out-of-door dress, a doubtful manner of speech, and a Bohemian *bonhomie* of behavior to strangers which shift the labels, mislead their companions, and end in the confusion of a mistaken affinity, by which they themselves are the greatest sufferers in the end.—*Saturday Review.*

LIBERATOR GERMANIÆ.

THE history of the statue of Arminius, the conqueror of Varus and the deliverer of Germany, is perhaps even more interesting to modern readers than the history of Arminus himself. The statue is of gigantic size, and is placed on the dome of a sort of temple which crowns the summit of the Grotenberg a hill in the immediate vicinity of Detmold. The temple serves to raise the statue above the surrounding trees, and the state of Arminius thus overlooks a wide extent of the country where Arminius fought with all the usual ferocity and more than the usual success of a barbarian. The whole work is due to the extraordinary energy and perseverance of one man. A Correspondent of the *Daily News* has given a graphic and interesting account of the story of Von Bandel's life, and the story is one which shows how much a man with a fixed idea, with unswerving tenacity of purpose, and with a little luck to aid him after long battles with adverse fortune, can accomplish. In its origin the conception of the statue of Arminius had nothing to do with the politics of modern Germany. The execution of the work was begun as long ago as 1838, and the temple-shaped substructure on which the statue was to be placed was completed in 1846. Those were days in which there was nothing of a nature to nourish dreams of greatness in Germany. Everything went on in a quiet, sleepy way; kings, princes, and princelings did everything in their own fashion, and the best deliverer of Germany, not only from the consequences, but the dread, of war was reigning at the Tuileries, busy in counting his money, providing for his family, and steering clear of troubles. It was the poverty of their political history that made imaginative and patriotic Germans like Von Bandel go back to the distant traditions of the race, and seek a hero in Arminius. For a similar reason the Scotch are always going back to Wallace and Mary Stuart, because they are never sure that there is any one else in their national history of whom other people have ever heard. With a keen sense of national greatness, and a feeling which has been growing for at least a century, that if Germany could but be united she would win a place in Europe that would astonish the world, the Germans had scarcely any names as centres of association and as symbols of their aims and hopes. Luther belongs to religious, not to political history, and Frederick the Great fought for Prussia, not for Germany. Arminius is a very shadowy and remote historical figure, but at any rate his fame belongs to all Germany, while his successes illustrate what German valour can do, and his melancholy end illustrates equally well how effectually the dissensions of Germans can undo the work of their valour. The diffusion of classical learning in Germany makes the story of life chronicled by Tacitus less inaccessible to ordinary people than it would be in most other countries; and when Von Bandel announced his ambitious project of raising a colossal statue to Arminius, he met with perhaps more support than might have been expected. His history thenceforth is that of most projectors; and he ultimately succeeded because he stuck to his purpose with an energy which few projectors exhibit. He quarrelled with his early patrons, he was very poor, he could only do a little now and then towards carrying out his object. Fourteen years after the substructure was finished he considered it a wonderful piece of luck that the King of Prussia gave him a few hundred pounds towards the statue. There seemed no chance of his completing his work until the war and the victories of 1870 gave a new turn to his undertaking. Patriotic societies decided that the statue of Arminius was an object of national interest, and the Emperor contributed handsomely to an undertaking which, under the circumstances, was calculated to do honour at once to his country and to himself. But Von Bandel has done almost all the work himself, and the total cost has been extraordinarily small. The statue is a testimony not only to the national glory, but also to the national thrift. If there is no other nation than the Germans which could go back eighteen hundred years to find a national hero, there is also no other nation which could have got a temple and a statue each ninety feet high for thirteen thousand pounds.

A dome-like structure supporting a statue was sure to become the repository of numberless inscriptions, and the temple of the Grotenberg has been filled with records of the sentiments under the influence of which the monument was completed. The late war, its causes, and its incidents are brought in with every turn which ingenuity and national pride can suggest. There is a bust of the Emperor William made from cannon taken at Gravelotte; there are statements that the Emperor is, like Arminius, the Deliverer; that he overcame victoriously the might and devise of France; that he chastised the insolence of the French. There is even a moral remark in bronze that it was only because Germany had become demoralized by foreign influence that Germany passed under the yoke of the stranger. Such inscriptions must in fairness be regarded, not with the feelings of Englishmen anxious in the interests of humanity and commerce that the late war should not be renewed, but with the feelings of Germans. To us the unity of Germany appears in the commonplace proportions of a notorious and accomplished fact. We have got easily used to it, as men get easily used to the news that an acquaintance has come into an unexpected fortune. But to Germans their unity is something wonderful, ever fresh, scarcely credible. They are the people who have come into the fortune. They can hardly believe that they are not dreaming, and that their new position is a reality. They love to assure each other that they are awake. They keep poring over the causes that so long kept them disunited. They are addressing themselves, and not the French or any outsiders, when they commemorate the feats which union enabled them to accomplish. They see in France the type of the foreigner pressing on them from without; they see in the Church of Rome, as guided by the Jesuits, the type of discord pressing on them from within. They tremble for the solidity of a national fabric which has lasted only five years after having seemed impossible for centuries. It was only after the war of 1870 broke out, and showed Germany united, that it was possible to appreciate the real gain of Sadowa. The expulsion of Austria from Germany was the real beginning of German unity, but the inscriptions of Detmold keep a prudent and pious silence as to a victory won over a German-speaking people, and rightly treat the commencement of German unity as dating from the war in which it was first exhibited as a fact. It is necessary to keep in mind that this unity seems to patriotic Germans a blessing as unexpected as it is great. They are as sensitive over their treasure as a young mother is over the illnesses of her first child. They send for the doctor if a shadow passes over the beloved face. They love to show that they are ready to fight France and Rome with appropriate weapons at a moment's notice. This state of mind is too natural to deserve blame or to provoke criticism. All that their friends can ask of Germans is that they shall not let enthusiasm prevail over justice, that they shall not pounce upon France while weak in order to relieve their excited feelings, and that they shall not in their struggle with Rome go beyond what is strictly necessary to uphold the supremacy of the civil power.—*Saturday Review.*

CHEAP CONTEMPT.

(*Globe.*)

SYMPATHY with sorrow does not appear to be characteristic of the present generation. Whether it comes from the express speed at which society rushes onwards, or from some other cause, there seems a growing disinclination to comfort poor Lazarus. So far from endeavouring to lighten his burdens by words of consolation the tendency of the hour is to scoff at his miseries and to tell him playfully that they are richly deserved. This want of intuitive pity made itself very evident when the exhaustive report of the Foreign Loans Committee was published. Instead of condoling with the victims of a too fervent belief in South American integrity, society affected a tone of contemptuous superiority, and advised these unfortunates to be less greedy when selecting future investments. Much the same scorn of folly showed itself when it was found that certain banking institutions had suffered heavy loss through fraud on the part of customers. Their managers were told that they ought to have known better than to accept such paper, and that the most ordinary prevision would have opened their eyes to the character of certain firms. No doubt, there was a good deal of truth in these criticisms. But did not their wisdom rather partake of the nature of that which comes after the event? Carrying the mind back a little, there certainly appears a good deal to be said on the other side of the case. For instance, previous to the introduction of the loans dealt with by the committee, South America had been a large borrower in our market, and by no means a dishonourable one altogether. The obligations incurred by Brazil, the Argentine Provinces, and Chili had invariably been met with perfect promptitude, so that there was no cause to doubt the integrity and solvency of those countries. Even some of the States now in default having behaved honestly in regard to previous loans, no *primâ facie* reason existed to believe them on the verge of bankruptcy. Hence, when money was sought on their behalf by city firms enjoying unblemished fame, how were the investing public to know that the whole affair was nothing more nor less than a sort of bubble-blowing, whose grandeur of conception would have even done credit to the genius of Law. So, too, in regard to the bank managers who have been accused of fatuous folly in accepting risky paper. How were they to suspect that accommodation bills put in circulation by firms of high repute and long-standing were fraudulent? In commerce, as in other matters, men necessarily have to be judged by characters and antecedents, and when these are spotless no valid grounds exist for suspecting their possessors of criminal intentions. Even when admitting the possible existence in every human being of latent germs of crime, it is evident that bank managers would not be justified in giving much weight to such psychological considerations. If they did, the institutions under their control might speedily have to go into liquidation through lack of business, since customers would be pretty sure to desert places where they were treated like thieves *in posse*. The truth of the matter seems to be, that so long as the credit system exists, people of established reputation will always be able to deceive even the most astute by suddenly deviating from rectitude into dishonesty. Against such swift conversions of character into cash it is as impossible to guard as against libels circulated by bosom friends. In both cases the event is beyond the range of ordinary foresight, and therefore has to be rejected from consideration by those whose vision is not equal to seeing into millstones. Honest men suddenly changed into thieves, or thieves turned with equal speed into honest men, constitute psychological phenomena that cannot be accepted in this non-miraculous age until convincing proof has been afforded of such metamorphoses. Hence it appears somewhat hypercritical to laugh at those who suffer from these rapid transformations, and to hint that their losses are richly merited. A man is not necessarily an idiot because he has allowed a knave to deceive him. The stratagems of chicanery are infinite as the sands of Sahara, and almost as blinding, but honesty has no sort of protection against the storm. In fact, the more perfect the sense of honour in a man, the more likely will he be to come to grief at the hands of disguised rogues. Hence, if it is a proof of unmitigated folly to fall a victim to South American swindles or fraudulent merchants, so does an affectation of greater wisdom imply the

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existence of rather knavish cunning in those who assume it. No man is more sedulously to be avoided than the one who boasts that he never has been or can be taken in by friend or foe. Before he reached this pinnacle of worldly wisdom he must have studied deeply in the school that qualifies its pupils to by live their wits. Otherwise he could not be cognisant of the multitudinous devices by which the clever ones attain their ends, and without that knowledge how could he help occasionally tumbling into hidden pitfalls? It must be remembered that the industrious fraternity in question do not confine themselves to well beaten tracks, after the manner of those poor knaves the professors of the "three card trick" and the "display of confidence" dodge. Devoting their fertile brains solely to the study of the higher branches of Autolycus's art, they evolve new schemes suitable to every emergency. If any victim will not follow the course originally marked out for him to tread to destruction, the social Thug swiftly changes his *modus operandi*. Knowing that plenty of roads lead to the desired end, he forthwith proceeds to point out another and another, until the traveller, thrown off his guard by such seeming complacency, enters one. After that, there is no turning back. By various inducements and representations he is led on and on, until the fatal bowstring encircles his neck, and he finds himself at the mercy of the merciless. Of course he receives none. Bhowannee orders her votaries to plunder and murder, and they obey with only too much good will. So the unhappy creature is strangled without more ado, and, after being rifled, his corpse is cast forth for jackals and vultures to feed on. That the social Thug frequently commits downright crime when accomplishing his purpose is incontestable. Not that he likes such bold measures. Having a wholesome regard for himself, he much prefers to manage the business quietly. But if the victim cannot be inveigled without breaking the law, his betrayer does not hesitate at passing legal boundaries—in fact, on occasion will even commit crimes involving the chance of heavy punishment. But here come two difficulties virtually giving almost perfect impunity to such offenders. In the first place, their schemes are woven with such skill as to render finding the clue a matter of great trouble and expense. Secondly, the victim is generally too completely despoiled and discourage to venture on prosecution. Hence, in the absence of a public prosecutor the social Thug's only object is to make his work thorough. Even as dead men tell no tales, so he knows that, in the present cynical temper of the world, the shrieks of the plundered have no effect. They are fools; *nous autres* very wise in our own conceit, until the evil hour comes when we, too, fall under the power of Bhowannee. In which general verdict on dupes there is not only some heartlessness, untruth, and vanity, but perhaps a trifle of danger to society. For what can its enemies, the Thugs, desire more than that the complaints of their half strangled victims should be received with contemptuous laughter? By doing this, society virtually sides with those who prey upon itself, and to a certain extent becomes an accomplice in its own strangulation. As the tribe of Thugs by whom London is infested certainly do not stand in need of encouragement, perhaps it would be wiser to refrain from drawing the appealing cries of their victims in scornful cachinnations. It seems neither humane nor prudent to laugh at the despoiled within hearing of the despoiler.

THE ABODE OF SNOW.*

(*The Times.*)

"ABODE of Snow" is the literal English of the Sanscrit "Himalaya," and gives an expressive title to Mr. Wilson's volume of travels. He went in for some exceedingly venturesome mountaineering among the peaks, passes, and glaciers of the Western Himalaya, where the inhabitants were as rough, and sometimes as inhospitable, as the savage scenes where their lot is cast. It would have been a formidable undertaking for any one, and the mere physical labour was often dangerously prolonged in a highly rarified atmosphere. But Mr. Wilson travelled as an invalid, and had been prostrated by rheumatism and dysentery. He seldom cared to walk except in cases of absolute necessity, and under the double stimulant of danger and excitement. When it was in any way practicable, he courageously trusted himself to most primitive conveyances slung to the shoulders of the Hillmen, or to those sure-footed yaks or mountain ponies who tread the edges of their native precipices like goats, or clear the glacier crevasses like chamois. If he reached his journey's end in safety, he owed it to his strong head and nerves, with the habit of danger that breeds indifference. No doubt the bracing air of these icy uplands invigorated his enfeebled frame; but, perhaps, the very languor of confirmed ill-health helped to steady him in moments of emergency. Be that as it may, we have every reason to congratulate him on coming back in safety with a thrilling story of adventure, and an instructive account of picturesque regions which are very little known to Europeans. Daring explorers are often gifted with no ordinary literary talents. They have written some of our best books of travel, and this, perhaps, may be said to be a case in point. We do not pretend that Mr. Wilson's experiences rivalled those of the earliest adventurers in the interior of the African Continent, for example. He did not grope his way into the absolutely unknown or run the risk of being served up in the place of honour at the solemn feast of some chief of the Anthropophagi. If jealousy of English encroachments threw obstacles in [illegible] and sealed Thibet to him, he never found [illegible] altogether beyond the shelter of the *prestige* of the British name and flag. He repeatedly faced the [illegible] of falling a victim to the fanaticism or patriotic [illegible] of the mountaineers; but the real peril lay in [illegible]-day feats of mountaineering. We would [illegible] with all respect of the achievements of gentlemen [illegible] Alpine Club. But we cannot help feeling that [illegible] a rush at a peak or over an ice field in picked [illegible] with practised guides is one thing, while such [illegible]tic mountaineering as Mr. Clarence King [illegible]ed in the "Sierra Nevada," or as Mr. Wilson [illegible] of in the high Himalaya, is another and more [illegible] matter. Mr. Wilson made his advances at an [illegible]lly high level; many of his successive marches [illegible]ted him, no one knew exactly whither, and ended no one knew precisely where. He might possibly find quarters in a hamlet; but just as likely he might have to camp out upon the glaciers, exposed to the contingency of an icy hurricane or a blinding snowstorm, having miscalculated the work of the day by a couple of formidable passes. Off the ice he had often to pick out a path for himself, along the face of tremendous precipices sinking out of sight into fathomless abysses, and the flying bridges flung across the torrent-beds might have tried the practised nerves of a Blondin.

Mr. Wilson sets out by explaining the political reasons which compel English explorers to confine themselves to these Western Himalaya. The Eastern ranges, which include Mount Everest, the loftiest summit in the world, are in the independent States of Nepaul and Bhootan. The 'weak foreign policy of the Indian Government" allows these suspicious allies of ours to deny our subjects admission; but even if the authorities were less jealously disposed, the character of the Hill races would make travelling very hazardous. The only access we have to that easterly main chain is through the narrow strip of Sikkim, and that is practically made almost impracticable by the Indian Monsoon in the short summer season. For himself, he made his start from Simla. From the great official sanitarium it is tolerably easy to make one's way either to Cashmere or Chinese Thibet; the difficulty is to combine the two in the same tour, and that was the object of his arrangements. He could get no information beforehand as to great part of his proposed route; but he so far succeeded as to touch Thibet, and make his way subsequently to the Sind Valley, in upper Cashmere, along elevated depressions and intervening passes, ranging from 12,000 to 18,000 feet in height. His equipment naturally gave him much thought. The most indispensable article to be provided was his tent, and in selecting it he acted on the friendly advice of Lord Napier of Magdala, who recommended the design he had proved in the Abyssinian Campaign. It was so light that one man could carry it, but it was significant of the country Mr. Wilson was to travel through that he had to supply himself with sets of iron pegs and a double supply of bamboo poles. There would seldom be any wood about his camping ground. Then be had to see to a travelling cot and warm bed clothes, and some simple articles of light furniture. He dispensed with the stove that is generally an important part of an outfit—a bold resolution for a man afflicted with rheumatism; but he judged wisely that sharp changes of temperature were dangerous, and he found, in fact, that he only suffered from the damp cold of densely-wooded regions. Notwithstanding his limiting himself to what seemed strictly needful, his baggage-bearers, when he made his move out of Simla, mustered 28 able-bodied coolies. Later, he made a virtue of necessity and cut his attendants down to 12, or double that number of women and boys; but even that reduced train became exceedingly embarrassing, when it was a question of recruiting porters in the mountains.

"The Great Hindusthan and Thibet road," which leads along ledges of rock from Simla up the valley of the Sutlej, is perilous enough, and is notorious for many tragical accidents. Such as it is, it ends at Pangay, where the traveller slept for the last time in a bungalow. But "the Hindusthan and Thibet" was nothing to what he had come to, and his earliest experience of Himalayan tracks, beyond the beat of Anglo-Indian road-makers, was almost as awkward as anything that awaited him afterwards. Weak as he was, he had to get down from his *dandi*—a rude hammock, consisting of a couple of pieces of carpet, slung on a bamboo from the shoulders of a pair of carriers—and the ground he was going over was impassible for ponies. The steep slopes of the hills were a chaos of granite blocks and *debris*, which to all appearance kept raining down in intermittent avalanches from the rocks overhead. As for the line of path, at one point it turned the corner of a precipice, on a couple of poles, which rested in a niche, to meet a corresponding pair from the other side. No wonder even the experienced Hillmen found it difficult transporting the baggage by the smallest instalments round such a very *mauvais pas*. Crossing the Roonang Pass, which is upwards of 14,000 feet high, he first made acquaintance with the yak. Serviceable as he is, the *bos grunniens* makes himself highly objectionable to unaccustomed travellers. Exceedingly savage in his wild state, he is never thoroughly tamed, and his manners are as unpleasant as his appearance is unprepossessing. While Mr. Wilson was admiring his picturesque "mount" with the eye of an artist, the beast lowered his head and made a rush at him, "and I found afterwards that yaks invariably did this whenever they got a chance." The yak's paces are singularly rough, for he will never decide to rest on a leg until he has assured himself that it has something solid to stand upon. His back is so broad, too, that he would seem to be out of place where the paths hanging over empty space are so narrow. But "you feel that nothing short of the fall of half a mountain will make it lose its footing," and Mr. Wilson rode up the ledges of precipices when the saddle had actually to be stripped off, to give the animal room to get by. Further on they were landed in places where the yak had to be left behind; weak as Mr. Wilson was, there was nothing for it but to climb as best he could, with the help of ropes. The heat was intense on the rocks baked by the glaring sun; while on the snow above these they were caught in a storm, sweeping down from the upper ice-fields. We can well believe that up in regions almost on a level with the summit of Mount Blanc, "the effect of the violent icy wind was almost killing, and we could not halt for a moment on the summit of the pass or till we got hundreds of feet below it." Attempting such exploits with his broken health says much for Mr. Wilson's pluck, but we agree with him that it was very hard on the carriers, who were pressed into his service for miserable pay. Where it was at all possible, sheer exhaustion made him stick to his *dandi*, and the bearers, who were unused to that sort of labour, could scarcely stagger along under their load. One of them actually "roared and cried" until they had to relieve him. None of them received more than sixpence English as the day's wage, and to most of them the money was of little consequence, for they were small proprietors, well off in the world. We can understand that Mr. Wilson should have prudently hastened to ease them of his weight, when he came to precipices over which they might have dropped him. Another exciting feature of Himalayan travel came into the next day's experiences when the route lay along a series of slate strata:—

"Where the protruding ends of slate were close together, long slabs of slate were laid across them, forming a sort of footpath, such as might suit a chamois hunter; where they were not sufficiently in line or were too far distant from each other, we worked our way from one protruding end of slate to another as best we could; and where a long interval of 20ft. or 30ft. did not allow of this latter mode of progress ropes of twisted juniper branches had been stretched from one protruding end to another, and slabs of slate had been placed in these, with their inner ends resting on any crevices which could be found in the precipice wall, thus forming a 'footpath' with great gaps in it, through which we could look down sometimes a long distance, and which bent and shook beneath our feet, allowing the slabs every now and then to drop out and fall down towards the Sutlej, till shattered into innumerable fragments."

All things considered, it is by no means surprising that Mr. Wilson reached the village of Pu only to take to his bed in Lord Napier's model tent. The attack prostrated him for a whole month, and, as it came out afterwards, the worthy wife of the resident Moravian Missionary was much exercised in her mind as to how to provide him with a grave and coffin. Trees and carpenters are scarce at Pu; and the inhabitants make the most of each inch of soil, conveying it carefully to little ledges where it is secured by masonry against slipping down. Although his good courage and a strong constitution pulled the patient through, everything conspired to aggravate his misery. The sand flies that swarmed in the shade of the apricot trees kept him awake through the night, while in the day time there was a plague of the common house flies. Scorpions of various species harboured under the stones; huge serpents, six feet long, went gliding past his tent like the phantoms of a ghastly nightmare; savage sheep dogs came smelling round the sick man, and on one occasion a bear dropped in upon him, having come marauding after the apricots. When he rallied at last and was again on his legs, he tried the experiment of hastening his convalescence by seeking fresh forms of excitement. Accompanied by the Moravian Missionary, he crossed the lofty passes of the great dividing range, and descended on the Thibetan frontier village of Shipki. If the Thibetans did not expect his visit, they had evidently standing instructions from the authorities in contemplation of events of the kind. The officials kept in the background when the strangers talked of moving forward, or shifted responsibility from one to the other. The men of the village shunned them likewise, observing a not ill-humoured neutrality. But the sturdy Tartar maidens opposed an active resistance to all attempts to pitch the tents, and, although they laughed as they did it, it was clear that the doubtful jest might easily turn to earnest. In the end, the Missionary found an acquaintance, and Mr. Wilson was permitted to pass a day or so there, but it was plain he could not penetrate further. Speculating on the reasons that induce the Thibetans to offer such uncompromising opposition to anything like intrusion, he suggests that possibly they may be aware of the existence of mineral treasures in their barren mountains, which if they were once disclosed to the world might provoke a European immigration. That is possible. But we should say there was very sufficient reason in the simply answer they made him, when he put the question directly to themselves. They told him bluntly, "That whenever Englishmen had been allowed entrance into a country they had ended by making a conquest of it;" and we must admit in candour that in the course of our conquest of Hindustan, we have given Asiatic States sufficient cause for suspicion, however reassuring may be the barriers with which Nature has surrounded them. Considering the forms of punishment in fashion in Thibet, we can understand that the people should yield implicit obedience to the orders of their arbitrary masters; and even if a traveller saw his way to stealing past their frontier guards, he might well hesitate before trusting himself among them. The mode of punishment, we are told, is to bury the criminal to the neck in the earth, so that all movement is impossible; to keep his mouth forced open with a spike, and then to drive all kind of horrible insects to take refuge in the mouth, ears, and eyes.

Thus, in all probability it was fortunate for Mr. Wilson that he found the people of Shipki so firm. As it was, he turned north-westwards in the direction of Cashmere, intending, so far as possible, to keep in the bracing air along a high level route and not to peril his health in the stifling heat of the river beds. We need not follow him in his successive marches, although there was a variety of thrilling excitement in each day's adventures. He had occasion to cross and recross the Sutlej and other streams, where the communications from bank to bank are by those formidable jhulas or flying bridges to which we have alluded.

"These bridges are constructed of twigs, chiefly from birch trees or bushes twisted together. Two thick ropes of these twigs, about the size of a man's thigh or a little larger, are stretched across the river at a distance of about 4ft. to 6ft. from each other, and a similar rope runs between them, 3ft. or 4ft. lower, being connected with the upper ropes by more slender ropes . . . running at an interval of about 5ft. from each other. The unpleasantness of a jhula is that the passenger has no proper hold of the upper ropes, which are too thick and rough to be grasped by the hand; and that at the extremities they are so far apart that it is difficult to have any hold of both at the right time, while the danger is incurred by the bend or hang of the jhula, which is much lower in the middle than at its ends. He has also to stoop painfully to move along, and it is seldom safe for him to rest his feet on the lower rope, except when it is supported by the transverse ends. To fall into the raging torrent underneath would be almost certain destruction. The high wind which prevails in the Himalaya during the day makes the whole structure swing about frightfully."

The jhula is bad, yet we can hardly understand Mr. Wilson's preference for the double rope, by which, "if it be strong enough," a man may be worked across, "because it does not call for painful exertion, which disturbs the heart's action." In either case, it is as well that intending tourists in the Himalaya should be warned beforehand of what awaits them. Otherwise a gentleman in the middle of his trip might find himself seriously embarrassed between persevering or retreating, or if he lost his head in striding over the ugly cross bar which keeps the side ropes separate in the middle and bottom of a jhula. Almost as trying, although in a different way, was a phenomenon the party had opportunities of examining while moving along a dry watercourse, between lofty banks of alluvial strata. Along the crest of the ravines, the strata had been worn away, leaving fantastic rocks so nicely balanced on slender spires of earth or gravel that it seemed as if a breath of wind would hurl them down headlong. Indeed, that particular way is so notoriously dangerous that no traveller is taken by it, unless when weather has made the alternative footpath absolutely impassible. Pressing forward as he did, sometimes by forced marches Mr. Wilson just got out of the mountains, and into the lowlands of Cashmere in the nick of time. A day or two later and he might have been shut up for the winter in a hill village of the Province of Zanskar, where, as it was, he was stopped for four-and-twenty hours by an unexpected snowstorm. The work he had performed on horseback on the ice sounds marvellous; he may well talk of "the astounding feats" of his little Spiti mare in the "Valley of Glaciers," where "she sprang from block to block of granite, with my weight upon her, like an ibex."

Mr. Wilson excels in happy descriptions of scenery, and the lakes, woodlands, and gardens of the Vale of Cashmere furnish him with themes in abundance. His remarks on the administration of the Ameer and his relations with our Indian Government are also well worth reading; but Cashmere is comparatively familiar to our countrymen, and so we shall not linger with him in the Land of Roses. But the concluding chapters, in which he carries us among our outlying territories on the Afghan border, and the slopes of the Hindoo Kush, with their savage population of lawless marauders, are, perhaps, among the most picturesque and interesting in the volume. By way of illustrating the state of society there, we invite attention to the account of his visit to the "fighting village of Kubbul," "chock-full of murderers and other fugitives from British justice." It lies on the opposite bank of the river which forms our frontier, and he took his life in his hand, when he made a descent on it, as one half of the village, after sharp fighting and heavy firing had just burnt out the other. A traveller like Mr. Wilson, who pushed enterprise to the very verge of foolhardiness, must have been an anxious charge to those native officials on the borders who were held responsible for his safety. It is true they took extraordinary pains to keep him safe, and made his presence among them an excuse for turning out to protect him in all the feudal pomp of their semi-barbarous warfare. He tells how he made one archæological excursion, escorted by a host of Afghan Chiefs and their followers from our side of the frontier, and among his motley escort were "men in chain armour, who carried immensely long spears, rode the wildest and shaggiest-looking of horses, and wore brass helmets on their heads over crimson handkerchiefs." Surrounded by a brilliant staff of the Afghan Khans, he was mounted on a magnificent steed of honour; and, martyred by his ailments to the last, he had to go through tortures from intercostal rheumatism. Exciting and interesting as he founded his journey, we can conceive the satisfaction with which he returned to civilized society when welcomed by his gallant countrymen of the Punjab Guides to their "Castle Dangerous" of the Hill post of Murdan. In our notice of his delightful volume we have confined ourselves chiefly to his adventures among the mountains, where naturally he has little to tell but of the dangers and hardships he struggled through. We should do it great injustice, however, did we dismiss it without adverting to its other recommendations, and, by the way, we may thank Mr. Wilson in passing for the excellent map with which he illustrates his text. He has evidently read, thought, and travelled a very great deal. He knows India thoroughly, has enjoyed the intimacy of statesmen of the highest position there, and has a close acquaintance with either the persons or characters of most of the contemporary celebrities. He can describe men as forcibly as scenery; he clearly sets out shrewd views on Indian politics, which are based on reflection and experience as well as knowledge of history, and, finally, with a genuinely poetical temperament, he has the art of turning to his purpose a wide range of study in lighter literature. We have seldom read a more fascinating book of the kind, and its decidedly sensational matter can scarcely be said to be its chief attraction.

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* "The Abode of Snow:" Observations on a journey from Chinese Thibet to the Indian Caucasus through the upper valleys of the Himalaya. By Andrew Wilson. William Blackwood and Sons. 1875.

A BUCKINGHAMSHIRE WORTHY.

MR. DISRAELI, on the prorogation of Parliament, lost no time in retiring *more suo* to 'Hughenden Manor, Bucks,' to enjoy the quiet and seclusion which he so much needs, and to reassume the character and the occupations which are so fascinating to his imagination, if they are not naturally congenial to his tastes. It is a pity that the Conservative party is so ill off for poetical talent, or some Constitutional bard might find material for a series of delightful idyls in the life which Mr. Disraeli leads at that retreat 'in the royal county of Buckinghamshire,' where the attempt is made to reproduce the traditional features of a Tusculum and a feudal mansion. Inside there is an extensive library; outside there are picturesquely-ordered flower-gardens, and a charming prospect over hill and woodland, golden wheat fields and a wild profusion of turniptops. On the whole Hughenden Manor is as agreeable a country seat and estate as a country gentleman of moderate means need desire; and as Mr. Disraeli has done his best to beautify its appearance and to add the spell of genius to its associations, it will doubtless be in ages to come the Mecca of a host of pious Constitutional pilgrims. Years ago the Prime Minister wrote, 'The Marquis of Halifax was wont to say of his royal master, that after all his favourite Sultana Queen was sauntering.' If the author, for whom we sigh, were to immortalise in glowing numbers Mr. Disraeli at Hughenden he might relate how the modern Tory chief has before now adapted that observation to himself, and has declared that 'though not much of a walker, he would, like Charles II., back himself to saunter against any man in England.' As he proceeded with his inspiring subject, our bard would be perplexed by the variety of the attractive aspects under which it would appear. At one moment he would be tempted to devote a whole canto to Mr. Disraeli among his roses. Here he might aptly paraphrase the Popean couplet:

'So he whose lightnings pierced the Iberian lines,
Now forms his quincunx, and now trims his vines.'

He would give us an exquisite picture of the Prime Minister lounging on his lawn in a multicoloured dressing-gown or a broad-brimmed felt hat and a short velvet coat, with a staff in one hand and a pair of scissors in the other now cutting away a withered blossom, and now stooping down to inhale the delicious fragrance of a newly-expanded flower. Or he might represent him as stretched full length on the emerald turf, dipping occasionally into Bolingbroke's treatise on 'The idea of a patriot king;' or pencilling a few notes for the autobiography which, it is understood, largely employs his leisure hours. Or the Premier might be portrayed as he appears when in the act of beguiling the *ennui* of an August afternoon with a game of bowls—an eminently statesmanlike pastime—with a friend; or as he is to be seen when he makes the round of his home farm, and gazes with silent satisfaction at the porkers, on whose breed he prides himself as not inferior to the growth of his roses. Or Mr. Disraeli in Buckinghamshire might be introduced to us in phases more impressive and pathetic. Some years ago it may be remembered, a controversy was raised as to whether the leader of the Tory party had ever been baptised into the Christian Church. It transpired that he had, thanks to the late Mr. Rogers, at the age of twelve, and the rector of Hughenden hastened to furnish a testimonial to Mr. Disraeli's theological orthodoxy by acquainting the world, in a letter addressed to the newspapers, with the remarkable devoutness of Mr. Disraeli's manner during the Communion Service. It is really impossible to conceive of a finer theme for a heroic-pastoral poem than that which we have here suggested. And there are other touches which might not less effectively be introduced. Mr. Disraeli might be revealed to us when entertaining his country neighbours at his dining-table, or as the centre of an admiring band of tenants and day labourers. Or he might be photographed in the act of addressing the Buckinghamshire bumpkins on the improvement of the soil, on the grafting of trees, and of the specific virtues of different kinds of manure. As befits the typical English country gentleman, Mr. Disraeli is a supreme authority upon all these matters. In a few weeks hence, we believe, the Hughenden horticultural society holds its annual festival. We have a lively recollection of the flood of Arcadian rhetoric which Mr. Disraeli poured forth to a fascinated audience on one of these occasions in the autumn of 1871. It is much to be hoped that he will in the autumn of 1875 sufficiently have recovered the ravages of the Session to accomplish the dexterously delicious feat.

The whole thing is immensely entertaining and consummately clever. The preformance, indeed, lacks originality, but its artistic effect is enhanced by the mere circumstance that it is an imitation. Mr. Disraeli may blunder in his management of the House of Commons; he never blunders in the management of his Buckinghamshire farmers and yokels. During the whole of his connection which Lord George Bentinck and his practical leadership of the Proctectionists, *Punch* made a good deal of fun of Mr. Disraeli's agricultural enthusiasm, and Leech executed some excellent drawings in which the Young England chief appeared as a bucolic champion amid accessories highly grotesque. 'Where,' mournfully asked an honourable member in the course of debate some ten years ago, when deploring the absence of that spirit of manly independence which once induced three hundred Buckinghamshire farmers, to follow Hampden, 'are those Buckinghamshire yeomen now?' 'Where are they?' replied Mr. Disraeli. 'Why, where should they be except in Buckinghamshire? And they still return a Constitutional member to Parliament; and that member is myself.' Mr. Disraeli's extra-parliamentary life is as noteworthy in its way as his parliamentary, and an analysis of the qualities and the incomparable art with which he has inscribed his name in the list of Buckinghamshire worthies would well repay the labour it would require, and would constitute a treatise entertaining and instructive beyond measure. Perhaps Mr. Disraeli himself never appeared in this capacity to greater advantage than on the two or three occasions in which he addressed his constituents during the election of 1874. It was then that he transported his hearers into a perfect ecstasy of delight by reminding them that 'Bucks had always been a political county, and he hoped would maintain its reputation in that respect. Since,' he continued, 'the accession of the House of Hanover there have been thirty Prime Ministers in England, and five of them have been supplied by the county of Buckingham. Surely, then, there must be something in the air of Buckinghamshire that is favourable to the growth of Prime Ministers.'

Nothing could be happier in its way than this, and nothing more intensely characteristic of Mr. Disraeli. If man may be described as the creature of historical tradition, Mr. Disraeli is singularly the creature of political tradition. Whether as a private gentleman or a statesman, a Buckinghamshire squire or a minister of the crown, precedent has been the guiding rule of his life, and his entire career might be described as the reproduction of accumulated examples and the continuous imitation of a series of well-approved and distinguished models. Mr. Disraeli, as he has often told us, belongs to the oldest aristocracy in the world, the pure Sephardim. But though Hebraically a patrician, he is from the English point of view a *novus homo*. Now at each stage of his life, and in every department of his existence, it will be observed that he has made it his primo object to overcome the reproach of parvenuship. In statesmanship he has done this by proving, and we confess in our opinion he has proved it triumphantly that he is the natural chief of that party which Bolingbroke conceived, and of which the second Pitt may be said to have been the modern founder. He has demonstrated that in politics he is the lineal descendant of Pitt, and that on the scutcheon of his statesmanship there does not rest the bar sinister which his enemies would detect. As an English gentleman he has laboured to achieve an exactly analogous operation. He has had papetually before him the image of an illustrious exemplar, and has framed his way of life, his tastes, his occupations, after the fashion of eminent British statesmen. What he is as a statesman, that he has endeavoured to impress the world he is as a squire. Just as he is the natural inheritor of the political principles of the most distinguished of the four Prime Ministers whom he reminded his constituents Buckinghamshire has supplied to England, so does he also inherit and reproduce their social idosyncrasies. He is a Prime Minister, but he has agricultural ambitions; he is 'the wondrous boy who wrote *Alroy*;' but he breeds pigs, and he could if it were necessary write a treatise on subsoils; he has given us *Lothair*, but he has given us the Agricultural Holdings Bill. To vindicate an enduring claim to the title of a British statesman no one is better aware than Mr. Disraeli that it is necessary to do a good many things, and to do them well outside the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone 'retires' often enough to Hawarden Castle. But then when Mr. Gladstone occupies himself with his favourite amusement of cutting down trees, though he takes off his coat and tucks up his sleeves he still retains his high hat. Now the idea of a high hat is incompatible with the idea of retirement, and this is one of the many points at which Mr. Disraeli shows his superior cleverness over his rival. Altogether, the Premier would probably say that Mr Gladstone's retirement was a very clumsy, unpicturesque, and inartistic conception. But when we conjure up the image of Mr. Disraeli at Hughenden, now talking about the culture of roses, now impressing upon his cottagers the importance of using the 'oven, the porch, and the tank' which he has given them, now sauntering in his garden and park, now speaking at a farmers' ordinary, and now at a diocesan society meeting, we feel, or should feel, that here indeed we have a man who belongs to that genuine breed of British political worthies which counts not only the four Buckinghamshire Premiers, but which includes also a Fox, a Melbourne, a Palmerston. Nothing inspired the nation with such confidence in Melbourne as his famous fondness for boiled mutton. Few things endeared Fox to the nation's heart more than his devotion to nature and to the simple business of the country. His countrymen who were his contemporaries were never tired of being told of the childish eagerness with which Fox used to look for the Chertsey Hills on their emergence from a thick mist. 'Good-morning to you; I am glad to see you again!' or of hearing his regretful remark, when one scorchingly hot day he was traversing with Rogers the picture-gallery of the Louvre, 'This hot sun will burn up my turnips at St. Anne's Hill.'

In giving due weight to the influence of such traits as these upon the English mind, and in imbibing not a little of their inspiration himself, Mr. Disraeli has shown his customary cleverness. But as he himself said, *a propos* of the infusion of the green tea into the Tomahawk punch, 'The great thing is to catch the aroma.' It is exactly the aroma which in this case Mr. Disraeli has failed to catch. It is magnificent—as an imitation, as a piece of acting—but it is not the real thing. That Mr. Disraeli experiences genuine enjoyment in the change from Whitehall to Hughenden, it would, especially in the present state of his health, be unreasonable to deny. But one knows perfectly well that 'Mr. Disraeli at Hughenden' is in its way as elaborate and artificial a performance as Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons. For upwards of forty years Mr. Disraeli has been posing in a host of different attitudes before the English public. In each of these attitudes he has had some accomplished example before his eyes; in each he has been sublimely self-conscious. His *Runnymede Letters*, which introduced him to Lord Lyndhurst, were suggested by Junius; not merely his statesmanship, but his personal manner in the House of Commons was suggested by Pitt, just as his later management of it has been copied from Palmerston. Similarly the regimen of his private existence and his social bearing have been adopted only after a careful study of undoubted authorities. It is not possible that in all this he should have displayed greater adroitness than he has done, neither is it possible that his performance should have seemed anything more than the histrionic process which it is. So long as the history of England remains, the name of Mr. Disraeli will not be forgotten. He will be remembered as the cleverest politician and the most brilliant speaker of his day; his literary genius is such that he might have been handed down to posterity as the greatest prose writer of his day, superior to Macaulay, and inferior only to Burke. But from that noble and national company into whose ranks he would fain find admission, he will in the national estimate be for ever excluded. However historically faithful may be his ideas of Toryism, however skilfully he may play the squire, the agriculturist, or the enthusiast of Nature, his name will never be mentioned by posterity in the same breath as Pitt, as Fox, as Palmerston. Nor is it only that in the one set of instances we have the original and in the other single instance we have the copy. Cicero's remark of Epicurus is singularly true of Mr. Disraeli, *Nil magnificum nil generosum sapit*. Chivalry and magnanimity have no place in Mr. Disraeli's nature. There is nothing great about him but his genius, and that from the beginning to the end of his career has been employed purely for selfish ends. He has never displayed generosity to a weak foe, nor has he refrained to trample upon one who has already fallen. He has never performed an act of friendship, of kindness, or of courtesy, save where he knew that more than its equivalent in the shape of advantage to himself would be forthcoming. The most calculating of men, he has grown to be the most callous. He has mounted the topmost summit of his ambition, and his mind is absorbed with the engrossing spectacle of his own splendid successes. Only one thing would be wanting to crown his aspirations. If Mr. Disraeli could fall back, with the hand of death upon him, on the Treasury benches, speechless and moribund, like a second Chatham, he would die contented and happy. It would be a finishing stroke worthy of so great an artist. But even thus Mr. Disraeli would not have achieved the fame he desires. It is the loftiness of character—that loftiness which prompted Pitt to say, in reply to an expression of surprise which fell from the lips of a Frenchman at the national ascendency of Fox, 'You have never been under the wand of the magician;' and which later, when Pitt was on a sick bed, made Fox refuse to lead the attack on the policy of his Government with the noble quotation, *Sunt lachrymæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt*—as well as their mere tastes which have attracted the affection and have filled the imagination of their countrymen; it is exactly this moral background which Mr. Disraeli lacks for his genius and his art.—*The World.*

AN AMERICAN FEMALE COLLEGE.

(*Scotsman*, Aug. 21.)

JULY is the season of College Commencements in the United States. Almost all the colleges send forth their graduates late in June and early in July. A few only, and these in the south, have their Commencements in the cooler months of the year. The average Commencement of 1875 does not differ from the same of other years. Harvard, Yale, the University of Virginia, Princeton, and the rest have their accustomed formalities, gaieties and speeches and the anniversaries pass away from memory. The same may be true to some extent of Vassar College; but the place itself is something of a novelty; and although much written about it is not by any means fully appreciated by the general reader.

Vassar College is the great American female college—an institution of which the aim is to give to women a collegiate education equal in all respects to that which men receive in our first-class colleges. The act of incorporation declares its object and purpose to be "to promote the education of young women, in literature, science, and the arts." The founder—the late Mr. Matthew Vassar—specifies its idea as being "the development and exposition and the marshalling to the front of women, of their powers on every side, demonstrative of their equality with men, demonstrative, indeed, of such capacities as in certain fixed directions surpass those of men." With such an aim and idea Vassar is noteworthy for both its character and its success.

The Commencement exercises, recently held, consisted in the main in giving diplomas of the degree of A.B. to 42 girl graduates. Dr. Raymond, the president and professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, conducted the proceedings. The exercises consisted of the usual addresses among which the valedictory is the most important, some essays read, and a poem. Music forms a part of all public exercises, and here, in addition to a band for stated pieces, there were exercises rendered by students of that branch of study. One ceremony seems in some degree peculiar to Vassar—the burial of the records of the graduating class. This is done in this wise: All the records or minutes of the various meetings held during its course by the class, the correspondence of the class as a class, and a copy of their text-book on trigonometry and calculus, are put into a strong copper box, and this box is sealed and buried in the ground at the foot of the class tree. These closing exercises of the tenth year of this unique institution make an occasion on which we may reasonably offer a brief *resumé* of the history of the college.

Vassar College is on a farm of about 200 acres, two miles east of the City of Poughkeepsie, on the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the State of New York, about 75 miles from the city of New York. The founder of this institution, who not only conceived the plan but pushed it through with his money and personal energy was as stated above, Mr. Matthew Vassar, a native of this State, and for many years a resident of Poughkeepsie. He gave the college in all 778,000 dols. Its available property, productive and unproductive, to-day is 875 577 dols. Other donations, mainly of books and apparatus, but not much money, have been made besides those of the founder. Mr. Vassar made a fortune by brewing; and having no direct heirs, conceived this noble scheme, and lived to see it in full operation. The charter for the college is dated 1861; and the exercises of the college were begun in September 1865.

This institution was begun without a theory as to form of teaching, and as it exists to-day it is the result of numerous experiments. With the general idea to found and perpetuate an institution which should accomplish for young women what our colleges are accomplishing for young men, the trustees elected a president (male), a lady principal, nine professors, (seven male and two female) and twenty one teachers and instructors (one male and twenty females). The chairs were mental and moral philosophy, ancient and modern languages, mathematics, and natural philosophy, including chemistry, natural history, (geology, mineralogy, botany, zoology, and physical geography), astronomy, physiology, and hygiene, English language, including rhetoric and *belles lettres*, music, and drawing and painting. With this curriculum and this faculty of Professors, the institution opened in 1865 with 350 girls between 15 and 24 years old. This mass of material was heterogeneous, the girls having been prepared by various teachers and tutors on various plans, and were in every way different in preparation, and in almost every instance badly prepared. Two years where devoted to organising this mass, teaching all the branches during all the half-year sessions, and thus gradually developing classes and working the girls into them with some degree of order. The first organisation proper was made late in 1867, when there were 352 students. Of these they found four prepared for senior grade, 18 for junior grade, 27 for Sophomore, and 45 for freshman, there being intermediates among these classes. This gave 94 classified students in four well-defined classes. The students were further divisible into regular and irregular. The first year all were irregular; but since then the irregulars have decreased in numbers and the regulars increased by a steady progress. In 1867 there were 386 students—197 regular and 189 irregular. In 1873 the change had progressed until there were then 411, students—370 regular and 41 irregular. There are in the institution to-day 420 students, of whom 384 are regular and 36 irregular. The faculty has been changed only as to the department of languages. Now the ancient languages have a professor, and modern languages are taught by separate instructors or assistants. John H. Raymond, L. L. D., is president. The two lady professors are Miss Maria Mitchell, Ph. D., of astronomy, and Helen W. Webster, M.D., of physiology and hygiene. The latter is *ex officio* resident physician, having in charge the health of the pupils. Since 1865 there have been added three assistant teachers and a librarian.

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North-West Dak Company.
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